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Michael J. Doane, M.A.
Graduate Research Assistant, CRDA

Jordan D. Clark, M.A.
Graduate Research Assistant, CRDA

Veronica Blas Dahir, Ph.D.[1]
Manager, Research Services, CRDA

Fan Zhang
Biostatistician, CRDA and
Center for Health Statistics and Informatics

Wei Yang, Ph.D.
Statistical Consultant, CRDA, and
Center for Health Statistics and Informatics

[1] Please direct any correspondence about this report to Dr. Veronica Dahir at veronicad@unr.edu or 775-784-6718.
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Executive Summary

The Center for Research Design and Analysis (CRDA) was contracted by the Nevada Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) to conduct a telephone survey about Nevadans' driving behaviors and attitudes. The objectives of this survey (see Appendix A for a copy of the survey instrument) included gathering behavioral self-report and opinion data on key safety issues, such as impaired driving, the use of safety belts, speeding, and distracted driving.

Sample

A total of 819 interviews were completed for this study. Both genders were represented in the sample, with 49.6% male respondents and 50.4% female respondents (see Table A.1). Respondents also composed a wide range of age groups. Just under half of the respondents were 55 or older (47.3%; see Table A.1 on p. 12). Nearly 9% of respondents reported that they were Hispanic, 4.8% reported that they were multi-racial, 4.3% indicated that they were Black or African American, and 3.2% identified as Asian or Pacific Islander. Approximately 2% of respondents identified as American Indian or Alaska Native. The other respondents (73.5%) identified as White, Non-Hispanic (see Table A.2 on p. 12). Respondents were asked to indicate their current county of residence. Analyses indicated that respondents included current residents of each of Nevada's 17 counties. Many respondents lived in either Clark (35.8%) or Washoe counties (33%; see Table A.3 on p. 13). There was a broad range of reported income levels among the respondents, with nearly half falling between $25,000 and $99,999 (48.5%; see Table A.4 on p. 13).

A sample of cell phone users was included in the methodology to ensure that Nevadans under the age of 40, who predominately use cell phones only, were adequately represented in the sample. Out of the 819 respondents included in analyses for this report, 222 came from the traditional sample of landline phone numbers and 597 came from the supplementary sample of cell phone numbers. Un-weighted demographic analyses were conducted on these two samples (i.e., landline and cell) to determine if and how they varied and whether the cell phone sample achieved its purpose of representing specific demographic categories. As anticipated, the cell phone sample reached a higher percentage of male, young, and non-White respondents relative to the landline sample.

The overall response rate was 60.1%, and the cooperation rate was 71.2%. Respondent selection and eligibility in the study was based on the following criteria, verified at contact: (1) the number must be a private residence in Nevada (or a personal cell phone in the cell phone random sample), (2) the respondent must be 18 years of age or older, (3) the respondent must have a valid driver's license (in any state), and (4) the respondent must have driven in Nevada within the past 60 days. Passengers, pedestrians, and those who *only* ride bicycles or drive mopeds or scooters were not eligible for this study.

Weighting

Post-stratification weighting was used to make the responses from the sample better reflect the target population. During analyses, weights were applied so that the responses from each group

(i.e., region, age, gender) were represented in the overall results in proportion to their real size in the population. This strategy corrects for inaccurate conclusions that can be drawn if the survey over-represented certain groups, while under-representing other groups. Detailed information regarding the weighting methodology is provided in Appendix B. Throughout the text of this report, all results mentioned refer to the weighted analyses, unless otherwise stated.

Seat Belt Attitudes and Usage

Overall, the vast majority of Nevadans (91.4%; see Table C01Q01 in Appendix C) indicated that they *always* used safety belts during the *daytime* when driving or riding in a car, van, sport utility vehicle, or pick up, while another 5.3% reported that they *nearly always* use safety belts. Just over 3% reported *sometimes*, *seldom*, or *never* using seatbelts. The vast majority of Nevadans (92.9%: see Table C01Q02) also indicated that they *always* used safety belts during the *nighttime* when driving or riding in a car, van, sport utility vehicle, or pick up, while another 4.6% reported that they *nearly always* use safety belts. Just under 3% reported *sometimes*, *seldom*, or *never* using seatbelts. Analyses revealed that most Nevadans (61.0%) believe that it is *likely* or *very likely* that they will get a ticket if they do not wear a seat belt (see Table C01Q03).

Speeding Behavior

With respect to speeding behavior, approximately 48.9% of Nevadans indicated that they *rarely* drive more than five miles per hour over 30 or 35 mile per hour speed limits, and 16.1% of Nevadans indicated that they *never* exceed this speed limit by over 5 mph. However, 14.6% of Nevadans reported that they drive more than five miles over 30 or 35 mph speed limits *most of the time* and 20.3% do so *half of the time* (see Table C01Q11). There was a similar pattern for driving 5 mph over 65 or 70 mph speed limits. Approximately 41.2% of Nevadans indicated *rarely* and 20.3% indicated *never* exceeding this speed limit by 5 mph. Another 18.7% of Nevadans indicated exceeding this speed limit *most of the time*, while 19.8% indicated speeding *half the time* (see Table C01Q12). When asked what they believe the chances are of getting a ticket if they drive over the speed limit, the majority of Nevadans (68.3%) reported that they believed it was *very* or *somewhat likely* (see Table C01Q13).

The 32.3% of Nevadans who reported that they were aware of speed enforcement by police in the past 60 days were asked to indicate where they had read, seen or heard about this enforcement. Nearly 48.8% said the source of this information was from advertisements on TV, 22.2% were aware of police speed enforcement from billboards and signs, 18.8% learned from actual police enforcement, 16.3% became aware from newspapers, 13.2% learned from the radio, 6.3% saw an advertisement on the internet, 5.8% indicated "other" sources, and less than 1% saw a brochure (see Tables C01Q14 through C01Q15_77).

Impaired Driving Behavior

With respect to impaired driving behavior, respondents were asked how many times in the past 60 days they had driven a motor vehicle when they believed that they had too much to drink or were otherwise impaired. Approximately 27.3% of Nevadans reported that they did not drink,

and thus, this question did not apply to them (see Table C01Q16). Of the remaining 72.7% of Nevadans, the overwhelming majority (96.4%) reported that they did not drive after having too much to drink or being impaired (see Table C01Q16). Despite the majority of Nevadans (81.0%) reported that they believe it is likely, *very* or *somewhat*, that they will get arrested if they drive after drinking or being impaired (see Table C01Q017), 3.4% still reported that they drove after drinking or being impaired one to five times within the past 60 days (see Table C01Q16). It is also interesting to note that 9.1% of Nevadans believe that the chances of getting arrested for drunk driving or impaired driving are *somewhat unlikely*, whereas another 4.1% reported that it was *very unlikely* (see Table C01Q17).

All respondents were asked about their level of awareness regarding impaired driving enforcement campaigns. A little over half of respondents (52.9%) indicated that they had read, seen or heard about drunk driving enforcement by police in the past 60 days, whereas 45.5% indicated that they had not. Of Nevadans who reported being aware of driving enforcement campaigns, the majority became aware via advertisements on TV (75.5%; see Tables C01Q18 through C01Q19_77).

Distracted Driving Behavior

Respondents were asked about their use of hand-held and hands-free cell phones while driving. Most Nevadans reported *never* (55.1%) or *seldom* (26.4%) using hand-held cell phones while driving (see Table C01Q20d). Smaller percentages of respondents reported *sometimes* (16.4%), *nearly always* (1%), or *always* (1%) using hand-held cell phones while driving. More Nevadans tended to report using hand-free cell phones while driving, with 12.3% Nevadans *always*, 10.9% *nearly always*, and 22.4% *sometimes* using such cell phones while driving (see Table C01Q20e). Just over half of Nevadans reported *seldom* (14.3%) or *never* (40.1%) using such phones while driving.

When asked about whether they were aware of the banned use of hand-held electronic devices, 95.9% of respondents indicated that they were aware (see Table C01Q34). About 61% of respondents believed that it was *somewhat unlikely* or *very likely* that someone would receive a ticket for using a hand-held device while driving (see Table C01Q34b).

Move-Over Law

Respondents were asked if they were aware of Nevada's "Move-Over law." The majority of respondent (93.6%) indicated that they were aware of such law (See table C01Q32P).

Motocycle Helmet Use and Speeding

Respondents were asked several questions about helmet use when riding a motorcycle or moped. Among the 5.8% of participants who ride motorcycles or mopeds, 99.1% indicated that they *always* wear a helmet (see Table C01Q05). Of those who use a helmet, 93.0% indicated that they *always* wear a D.O.T. compliant helmet (see Table C01Q05M). When asked about the probability of receiving a ticket for not wearing a D.O.T. compliant helmet, 61.2% believed that it was *very likely* or *somewhat likely* (see Table C01Q06). Respondents were asked if they had read,

seen, or heard anything about wearing a helmet when riding a motorcycle during the past 60 days. Nearly 24.8% of respondents indicated having seen an advertisement about wearing a helmet (see Table C01Q38). Nearly 26.3% said the source of this information was from advertisements on TV, 41.8% were aware of police speed enforcement from billboards and signs, 39.9% became aware from newspapers, and 29.2% learned from the radio (see Tables C01Q39_7 through C01Q39_77).

Respondents were also asked about their speeding behaviors. First, respondents were asked how often they drove 5 miles per hour or more over speed limits of 30 or 35 mph. Most respondents indicated *never* or *rarely* speeding (70.6%), while 29.4% reported speeding *half of the time* or *most of the time* (see Table C01Q35). Second, respondents were asked how often they drove 5 mph or more over speed limits of 65 to 70 mph. Most respondents indicated *never* or *rarely* speeding (72.7%), while 27.3% repored speeding *half of the time* or *most of the time* (see Table C01Q36).

Introduction

The Center for Research Design and Analysis (herein referred to as the "Center" or "CRDA") was contracted by the Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety (herein referred to as "OTS") to conduct a telephone survey about Nevadans' driving behaviors and attitudes. The objectives of this survey included gathering behavioral self-report and opinion data on key safety issues, such as impaired driving, use of safety belts, speeding, and distracted driving behaviors.

Methodology

Sample

The sample for the survey was obtained from two sources: a list of land line telephone numbers and a supplementary list of cell phone numbers. The land line list was disproportionately stratified by the three primary geographic regions in Nevada (i.e., northern, southern, and rural Strata). A cell phone list was also used to ensure that Nevadans under the age of 40, who predominately use cell phones only, were adequately represented in the sample (for more details on the benefits of cell phone samples, see a report from the Pew Research Center at http://people-press.org/report/276/).

Nevada households contacted from this list underwent an enumeration process to determine how many members of the household were eligible to participate after which one household member was randomly selected to participate in the telephone survey in order to obtain a representative sample from the Nevada population. Respondent selection and eligibility in the survey was based on the following criteria, verified at contact: (1) the number contacted must be a private residence in Nevada (or a personal cell phone in the cell phone targeted sample), (2) the respondent must be 18 years of age or older, (3) the respondent must have a valid driver's license (any state), and (4) the respondent must have driven *in Nevada* within the past 60 days.

Beginning on March 25th of 2015, CRDA collected data from four samples released monthly that contained 2,820 numbers each. Data collection concluded on August 11th, of 2015. Of the 11,280 numbers in the original sampling frame, 5,613 were not released for calling because they were pre-identified as nonworking, nonresidential, or a cell phone provided for the landline sample. Of the 5,667 phone numbers that were called, 865 were found ineligible (e.g., not working, nonresidential), which left 4,802 eligible respondents in the sample population. However, 3,652 of these were never reached (e.g., answering machine, ring-no-answer, busy). Therefore, 1,150 phone numbers out of 4,802 eligible respondents were actually reached. Of those reached, 302 were unable to participate, refused, or were unavailable each time they were contacted. This left 848 respondents who agreed to participate. However, 29 respondents did not provide information required for proper weighting, which left 819 respondents for inclusion in analyses. The number of respondents who chose to answer each survey item varied from question to question. The number of missing responses reflects both item non-response (respondent choosing not to provide any answer) and valid skip patterns

(questions that were not applicable to the respondent). Of the 819 respondents who were retained for data analyses, all respondents gave complete interviews.

Overall CASRO (Council of American Survey Research Organizations) response and cooperation rates for both waves were calculated. A CASRO response rate is an outcome rate with the number of completes and partial completes in the numerator and an estimate of eligible numbers in the sample as the denominator. The CASRO response rate calculation assumes that unresolved or unknown numbers (e.g., answering machines, ring-no-answers) contain an equivalent percentage of eligible households as the records whose eligibility or ineligibility are determinable. Using disposition codes specific to the call outcome of each particular number in the sample, the CASRO formula first identifies a numerator using completes and partial completes, then further calculates a denominator from a complex formula of eligible numbers (household verified), ineligible numbers (verified non-household), and unknown numbers (eligibility undetermined). The resulting estimated level of overall eligibility provides a conservative response rate due to the fact that the proportion of the unknown telephone numbers that are actually eligible in a given sample is probably quite low.

For the overall sample, a CASRO response rate of 60.1% as well as a cooperation rate of 71.2% was achieved. However, response rates are not really much of a concern. Langer (2003)[2] reports that recent studies have found no significant differences between survey non-response and survey error. Langer also suggests that as long as non-contact and non-response are occurring randomly in the population (as in a random digital dialing [RDD] survey) there is no concern for systematically biasing RDD survey data. A CASRO cooperation rate, which is the proportion of all respondents interviewed of all eligible units in which a respondent was selected and actually contacted, also was calculated.

Instrument

The survey instrument consisted of five main sections: self-report behaviors and attitudes regarding (1) safety belts, (2) helmets, (3) speeding, (4) impaired driving, and (5) distracted driving. Demographic items also were asked (see Appendix A). As part of a joint effort to develop standardized Traffic Safety Performance Measures for States and Federal Agencies, 10 of the survey items used were developed by the DOT - National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Governors Highway Safety Association (NHTSA-GHSA), a non-profit working group. The rest of the items were adapted from other state surveys or developed conjointly by OTS and CRDA.

Data Collection Procedures

Interviews were administered from CRDA's survey research lab located at the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), via a computer assisted telephone interviewing (WinCati) system. Interviews were conducted in English only. Experienced telephone interviewers were trained on how to administer the survey instrument prior to data collection. Over the course of a CATI interview, the interviewer read questions verbatim from a computer screen and recorded the

[2] Langer, Gary (2003, May/June). About Response Rates: Some Unresolved Questions. *Public Perspective.*

respondent's responses via keyboard entry. The CATI system automatically stores data on CRDA's secure server. Data was also securely stored on one of UNR's Computer Information System servers.

Each sampled respondent was contacted by CRDA on up to 8 occasions, until the interview was completed or until the respondent gave two "soft" refusals or one "hard" refusal.[3] On the 3rd and 6th call attempts, interviewers left messages on answering machines with the Center's 1-800 number. The CRDA phone number was given so that respondents could complete the interview at a time more convenient for them.

Refusal conversion strategies included the following: (1) use of a standardized, detailed description of the importance of the study; (2) an appeal to the respondent regarding the importance of participation as a means of preserving the reliability of the data being collected, including the importance of their needs being recognized and represented; (3) an effort to establish the personal benefit that will accrue to respondent based on participation; (4) a clear reassurance of respondent confidentiality; and (5) an explanation of how they were selected for the study. Our attempts to avoid refusals included leaving messages on answering machines as stated above and preprogrammed scheduling of re-call attempts for "ring no answers."

Weighting Methodology

Post-stratification weighting was used to make the responses from the sample better reflect the target population. During analyses, weights were applied so that the responses from each group (i.e., region, age, gender) were represented in the overall results, in proportion to their real size in the population. This strategy corrects for inaccurate conclusions that can be drawn if the survey over-represented certain groups, while under-representing other groups. Detailed information regarding the weighting methodology is provided in Appendix C. All tables[4] listed in the body of the report and in Appendix C are based on un-weighted data and analyses. Likewise, all discussion of results listed throughout the remainder of the introduction section are based on un-weighted data. All results mentioned in the results section of this report refer to the weighted analyses, which can be generalized to be representative of all Nevadans unless otherwise noted.

Report Notes

Please note that all age, gender, race, and strata comparisons in the Results section refer to the row percentages in each category (e.g., 100% of males who responded to an item). Thus, percentages across categories (i.e., male and females) may not sum to 100%.

[3] "Soft" refusal: informant (answered the phone) or respondent (individual randomly selected for interview), seemed interested but was called at an inconvenient time (e.g., "We're in the middle of dinner," "I'm just running out the door"). "Hard" refusal: informant or respondent is rude to the interviewer, uses profanity, or says something like, "Take me off your list!" or "Don't ever call back!"

[4] For all tables:

- "Frequency"= sample response frequency (un-weighted)
- "Weighted Frequency"= sample response frequency (weighted)
- "Percent" = sample response column percent (weighted)
- "Row Percent" = weighted prevalence rates
- "C.I." = Confidence Interval. The points (range) between which the true population parameter (population estimate) will fall 95% of the time, if statistical assumptions regarding sampling are met.

Respondent Characteristics

Entire Sample

Un-weighted demographic analyses were conducted on the 819 respondents who were qualified to participate in the survey (i.e., adult Nevada residents who had driven a motor vehicle within the past 60 days and had a current driver's license in any state). The genders were equally represented in the sample; 49.6% of the respondents were male and 50.4% were female (see Table A.1). Respondents also composed a wide range of age groups (see Table A.1). However, nearly half of respondents were 55 and older (47.3%).

Table A.1: Gender and Age Characteristics of Respondents

Respondent Gender and Age				
Gender & Age	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Cumulative Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Male	406	49.57	406	49.57
Female	413	50.43	819	100.00
<=24	61	7.45	61	7.45
Age 25-34	109	13.31	170	20.76
Age 35-44	108	13.19	278	33.94
Age 45-54	154	18.80	432	52.75
Age 55-64	170	20.76	602	73.50
Age 65+	217	26.50	819	100.00

Respondents were asked a question regarding their race/ethnicity (see Appendix A and see Table A.2). The majority of respondents (73.5%) were White and not of Hispanic origin. Approximately 8.9% identified as Hispanic, 4.8% of respondents reported that they were multi-racial, 4.3% reported that they were black or African American, and 3.2% indicated that they were Asian or Pacific Islander. Only 2.2% of respondents identified as American Indian or Alaska Native.

Table A.2: Race of Respondents

Respondent Race				
Race	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Cumulative Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
White, not Hispanic	602	73.50	602	73.50
Hispanic	73	8.91	675	82.42
Black or African American	35	4.27	710	86.69
American Indian or Alaska Native	18	2.20	728	88.89
Asian or Pacific Islander	26	3.17	754	92.06
Multi-Racial	39	4.76	793	96.83
Don't Know/Not Sure	17	2.08	810	98.90
Other	9	1.10	819	100.00

Respondents were asked to indicate their current county of residence. Analyses indicated that respondents included current residents of all 17 counties in Nevada. Approximately 35.8% of respondents reported that they were current residents of Clark County (urban south), whereas 33% reported that they resided in Washoe county (urban north; see Table A.3). Respondents who reported residing in the other 15 counties of Nevada were combined into a "rural" stratum, which

made up approximately 30.8% of all respondents, and comparative analyses were conducted between Clark, Washoe, and rural strata.

Table A.3: County of Residence for Respondents

What County Do You Live In?				
County of Residence	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Cumulative Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Carson City	41	5.01	41	5.01
Churchill	20	2.44	61	7.45
Clark	293	35.78	354	43.22
Douglas	42	5.13	396	48.35
Elko	40	4.88	436	53.24
Esmeralda	2	0.24	438	53.48
Eureka	1	0.12	439	53.60
Humboldt	15	1.83	454	55.43
Lander	7	0.85	461	56.29
Lincoln	2	0.24	463	56.53
Lyon	34	4.15	497	60.68
Mineral	2	0.24	499	60.93
Nye	29	3.54	528	64.47
Pershing	5	0.61	533	65.08
Storey	4	0.49	537	65.57
Washoe	270	32.97	807	98.53
White Pine	8	0.98	815	99.51
Don't Know/Refused	4	0.49	819	100.00

Finally, respondents reported on their annual household income level from all sources (see Table A.4). Approximately 19.9% of respondents indicated that their household makes $100,000 or more a year, 27.0% earn $50,000 to less than $99,999, and 22.3% earn $25,000 to less than $50,000. According to these results, 69.2% of respondents reported that they earn $25,000 or more a year, with just under half falling between $25,000 and $99,999 (49.3%). Of the remaining respondents, 20.8% reported that they make less than $25,000 a year, whereas 10.0% were unsure, or chose not to answer.

Table A.4: Respondents' Reported Household Income

What is your Annual Household Income?				
Income	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Cumulative Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Less than $10,000	51	6.48	51	6.48
$10,000 through $14,999	50	5.08	101	11.56
$15,000 through $24,999	83	9.24	184	20.80
$25,000 through $49,999	168	22.27	352	43.07
$50,000 through $99,999	229	27.03	581	70.10
$100,000 through $149,999	94	12.66	675	82.76
$150,000 through $199,999	20	2.03	695	84.79
$200,000 or more	44	5.18	739	89.97
Don't Know/Refused	80	10.03	819	100.00

Landline and Cell Samples

A sample of cell phones was included in the methodology to ensure that Nevadans under the age of 40, who predominately use cell phones only, were adequately represented in the sample. Out of the 819 respondents included in analyses for this report, 222 (27.1%) came from the traditional sample of landline phone numbers and 597 (72.9%) came from the supplementary sample of cell phone numbers. Un-weighted demographic analyses were conducted on these two samples (i.e., landline and cell) to determine how they varied and if the cell phone sample achieved its purpose of representing specific demographic categories: younger individuals, males, and non-White Nevadans. These categories are typically underrepresented in landline only studies (see http://people-press.org/report/276/).

Data analysis indicated that the unweighted samples differed by gender (see Table 1). The cell sample was composed of a larger percentage of males (53.9%) in comparison to females (46.1%). In contrast, the landline sample was composed of more females (62.2%) than males (37.8%).

Table 1: Gender of Respondent by Cell or Landline

Table of Respondent Gender				
Respondent Gender		**Cell or Landline**		
		Cell	**Landline**	**Total**
Male	Count	322	84	406
	% of Males using Cell vs. Landline	79.3%	20.7%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	53.9%	37.8%	n/a
Female	Count	275	138	413
	% of Females using Cell vs. Landline	66.6%	33.4%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	46.1%	62.2%	n/a
Total	**Count**	**597**	**222**	**819**
	% Within Cell or Landline	**72.8%**	**27.1%**	**100%**

As anticipated, respondents in the two samples also varied by age (see Table 2). Respondents in the cell sample were younger than respondents in the landline sample. For instance, 90.2% of the individuals aged 24 and younger used cell phones, while only 48.8% of those 65 and older used cell phones. The younger the participant category, the more likely they are to use cell phones (25-44, 89.9%; 45-64, 74.4%).

Table 2: Age by Cell or Landline

Table of Age				
Respondent Age		**Cell or Landline**		
		Cell	**Landline**	**Total**
<=24	Count	55	6	61
	% of 24 and Under Using Cell vs. Landline	90.2%	9.8%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	6.7%	0.1%	n/a
Age 25-44	Count	195	22	217
	% 25-44 Using Cell vs. Landline	89.9%	10.1%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	23.8%	2.7%	n/a
Age 45-64	Count	241	83	324
	% 45-64 Using Cell vs. Landline	74.4%	25.6%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	29.4%	10.1%	n/a
Age 65 and older	Count	106	111	217
	% 65 and Over using Cell vs. Landline	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	12.9%	13.6%	n/a
Total	**Count**	**597**	**222**	**819**
	% Within Cell or Landline	**72.9%**	**27.1%**	**100%**

There also were differences in landline and cell phone usage between races (see Table 3). White participants were much more likely to use landlines (30.4%) than were non-White participants (17.5%). Conversely, non-White participants were much more likely to use cell phones (82.5%) than were White participants (69.9%).

Table 3: Race by Cell or Landline

Table of Respondent Race				
Respondent Race		**Cell or Landline**		
		Cell	**Landline**	**Total**
White, not Hispanic	Count	419	183	602
	% White Using Cell vs. Landline	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	70.2%	82.4%	n/a
All Non-White Options	Count	165	35	200
	% non-White Using Cell vs. Landline	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	27.6%	15.8%	n/a
Don't Know/Refused	Count	13	4	17
	% White Using Cell vs. Landline	76.5%	23.5%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	2.2%	1.8%	n/a
Total	**Count**	**597**	**222**	**819**
	% Within Cell or Landline	**72.9%**	**27.1%**	**100%**

The demographics of the two samples tended to vary with respect to strata representation (see Table 4). The largest percentage of respondents in the cell sample lived in urban southern Nevada (37.7%, Clark County), followed by northern Nevada (32.7%, Washoe County). Only 29.3% of individuals in the rural counties were in the cell phone sample. In terms of proportions of cell versus landline within each stratum, southern Nevada had the higher proportion of cell respondents (76.3%), followed by northern Nevada (72.2%) and rural Nevada (69.4%).

Table 4: Stratum

Table of Respondent Stratum				
Respondent Stratum		**Cell or Landline**		
		Cell	**Landline**	**Total**
Northern	Count	195	75	270
	% of Northern Nevadans Using Cell vs. Landline	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	32.7%	33.8%	n/a
Southern	Count	225	70	295
	% of Southern Nevadans Using Cell vs. Landline	76.3%	23.7%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	37.7%	31.5%	n/a
Rural	Count	175	77	252
	% of Rural Nevadans Using Cell vs. Landline	69.4%	30.6%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	29.3%	34.7%	n/a
Don't Know/Refused	Count	2	0	2
	% of Rural Nevadans Using Cell vs. Landline	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Within Cell or Landline	1.3%	0.0%	n/a
Total	**Count**	**597**	**222**	**819**
	% Within Cell or Landline	**72.9%**	**27.1%**	**100%**

Vehicles Driven

When asked to indicate what type of vehicle or vehicles they drive, almost all respondents (100%) reported that they drive a car or sedan, SUV, minivan or van, or pick-up truck or truck (see Table S01Q01_1). In addition to driving a car, 5.8% of respondents reported that they drive a motorcycle, 3.2% reported that they use commercial transportation, and just over 1% use transportation categorized as 'other' (see Tables S01Q01_2 to S01Q01_4).

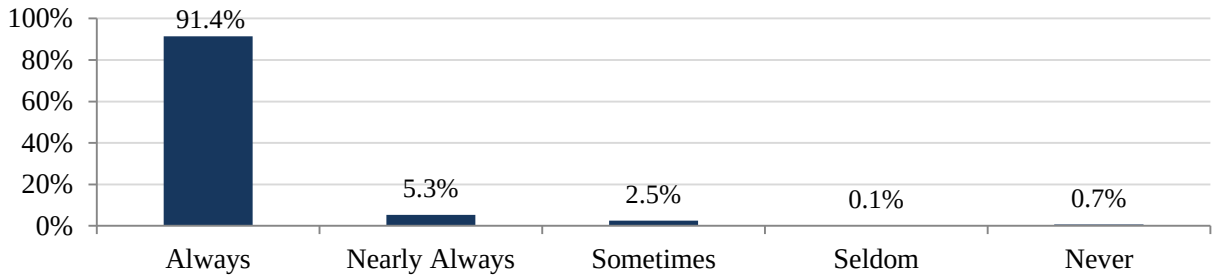
Results

All results discussed herein are also illustrated in tables and figures within this section, and those not illustrated in this section can be found in Appendix C. It is suggested that the reader consult the tables in the appendixes for further detail or clarification. As previously mentioned all results discussed in this section of the text refer to the weighted analyses and can be used to generalize to the entire population (i.e., adult Nevada residents with a current driver's license who have driven a motor vehicle in Nevada within the past 60 days).

Seat Belts

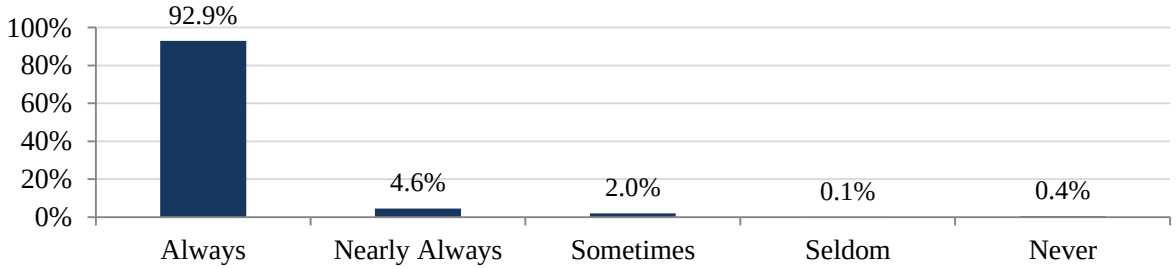
Respondents who drove or rode in a car, van, sport utility vehicle, or pick up (*n* = 818) were asked about their use of seat belts during the daytime and the nighttime. The majority indicated that they use seat belts when driving or riding in a vehicle during the daytime; 91.4% reported that they *always* use seat belts, while 5.3% reported that they *nearly always* use seat belts during the daytime (see Figure 1 and Table C01Q01). In comparison, just under 4% reported that they *sometimes*, *seldom*, or *never* use seat belts during the daytime.

Figure 1: How Often Do You Use Seat Belts When Driving During the *Daytime*?



Responses were similar for seat belt use during the nighttime. The majority of respondents indicated that they *always* use seat belts (92.9%), and another 4.6% indicated that they *nearly always* use seat belts during the nighttime (see Figure 2 and Table C01Q02). Fewer than 3% reported that they *sometimes*, *seldom*, or *never* use seat belts during the nighttime.

Figure 2: How Often Do You Use Seat Belts When Driving During the *Nighttime*?



There are no significant differences for seat belt use by age. Individuals 24 or younger reported *always* wearing seat belts 92.6% of the time during the day and 95.6% of the time at night, 25 through 44 year old individuals reported 87.4% of the time during the day and 89.5% of the time at night, 45 through 64 year olds reported 93.5% during the day and 95.1% of the time at night, and those who are 65 and older *always* use their seat belts 92.7% of the time during the day and 92.9% of the time at night (see Tables Age by C01Q01 and C01Q02). There are no statistically significant differences in seat belt usage depending on strata of respondents. Among respondents from the rural stratum, 92.2% report that they *always* or *nearly always* wear seat belts during the day, compared to 91.1% from the southern stratum, and 92.8% from the northern stratum (see Table Strata by C01Q01). Results were similar for seat belt use during the night, with 91.9% of respondents in the southern stratum reporting *always* or *nearly always* wearing seat belts, compared to 95.5% from the northern stratum and 95.8% from the rural stratum (see Table Age by C01Q02).

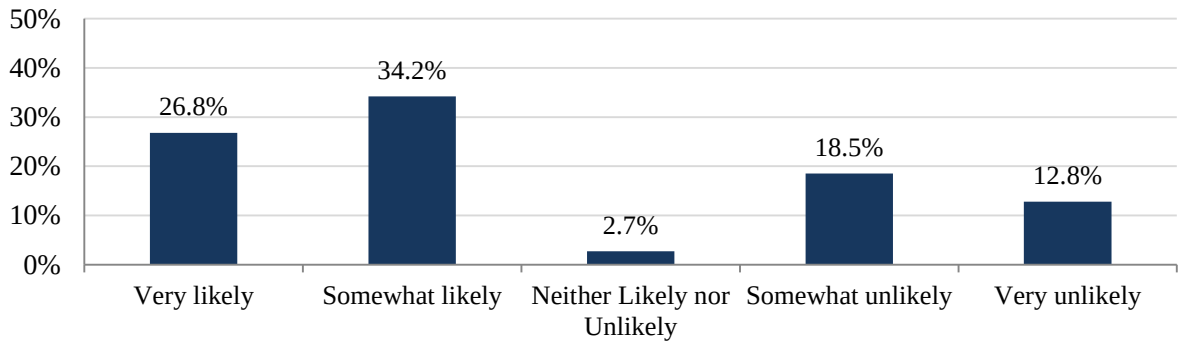
Experiences with & Perceptions of Seat Belt Enforcement

Respondents also were asked about their experiences with, and perceptions toward, receiving tickets for failing to wear seat belts. The vast majority of Nevadans (92.9%) reported that they have not ever received a ticket for not wearing a seat belt (see Table C01Q04). Approximately 6.5% of Nevadans reported that they have been cited for failing to wear a seat belt.

There were no differences in self-reported seat belt citations between men and women (6.5% of women citations for seat belt non-usage vs. 6.6% of men; see Table Gender by C01Q04). There were no statistically significant differences across counties in Nevada in tickets issued for seat belt violations (8.7% in the northern stratum; 5.8% in the southern stratum; 8.2% in the rural stratum; see Table Strata by C01Q04). Findings from this year are similar to 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 in that we see no differences safety belt enforcement tickets by age or race (see Tables Age by C01Q04 and Race by C01Q04). However, there is no way to determine which agency issued the tickets, or if the individuals received the tickets within their own county.

When asked about their perception of the chances of getting a ticket for failing to wear a seat belt, 61.0% of Nevadans indicated that they believe that is either *very likely* or *somewhat likely* that they will get a ticket if they don't wear their seat belts, whereas 31.3% believe that it is either *somewhat unlikely* or *very unlikely*, and 2.7% believe that it is *neither likely nor unlikely* (see Figure 3 and Table C01Q03). There were no significant differences across gender, age, strata, or race in the perception of whether respondents may receive tickets should they not wear seat belts.

Figure 3: Respondents' Perceptions of Likelihood of Receiving a Ticket for Not Wearing a Seat Belt while Driving



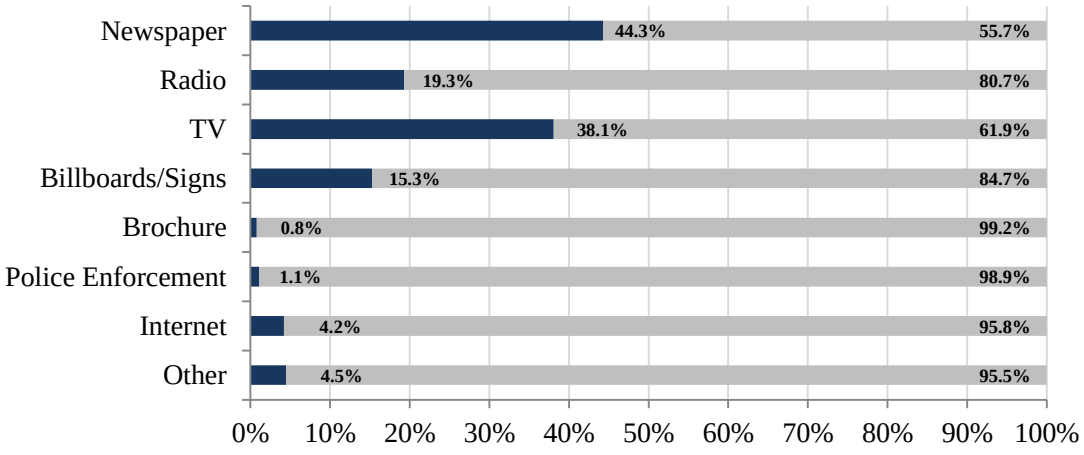
Seat Belt Campaign Awareness

Respondents were asked if they had read, seen, or heard anything about seat belt law enforcement by police in the past 60 days. Some 59.5% of Nevadans indicated that they had not, whereas 38.6% indicated that they had (see Table C01Q07). A similar number of respondents indicated that they had read, seen, or heard something about seat belt law enforcement compared to last year (36.2% in 2014, 34.7% in 2013). The 38.6% of Nevadans (n = 350) who reported that they were aware of seat belt law enforcement by police in the past 60 days also were asked to indicate where they had read, seen or heard about this enforcement (see Tables C01Q08_1-77). Respondents were not given response options from which to choose. Rather, they were freely allowed to list up to four places where they read, saw, or heard about seat belt enforcement by police. Respondents were allowed to select multiple options representing all of the places where they had encountered information about seat belt law enforcement.

Some 44.3% of individuals indicated that they saw information in a newspaper, 19.3% heard information on the radio, and 61.9% saw the information on TV. Nearly 15.3% indicated they had seen the information on billboards or signs, 1.1% heard about it through actual police enforcement, 4.2% saw information on the internet, and less than 1% reported encountering information in a brochure. Some 4.5% of Nevadans also indicated that they read, saw, or heard about seat belt enforcement by police from a source other than those previously listed; examples include learning about it at the DMV and respondents' workplaces. Figure 4 displays the percentages of respondents that selected each individual information source (affirmative or negative for each option).

There were no significant differences with regard to where Nevadans read, saw, or heard about safety belt law enforcement by age group, strata, gender, and race.

Figure 4: Where Respondents Read, Saw, or Heard about Safety Belt Law Enforcement by Police



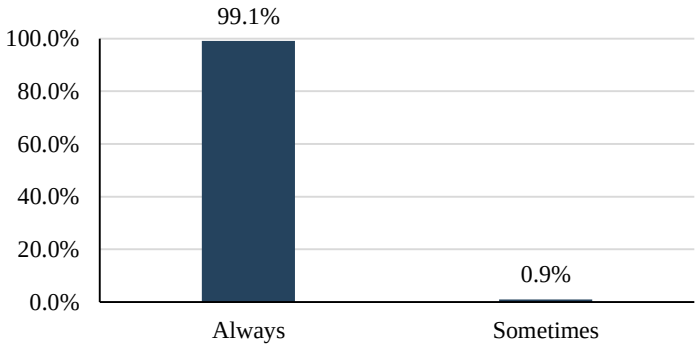
Weighted Percent of Responses (n = 350)*
*Rows sum to 100% of responses for each information source

Motorcyclists: Helmets and Speeding

Self-Report Behavior

Respondents who ride a motorcycle (*n* = 51) were asked several questions about helmets. First, respondents were asked to indicate how often they use a helmet when they ride a motorcycle (see Table C01Q05 and Figure 5). The vast majority of respondents (99.1%) indicated that they *always* wear their helmets, while only one respondent (0.9%) indicated that he or she *sometimes* wore a helmet.

Figure 5: Frequency of Motorcycle Helmet Use



Helmet Type

Second, respondents who indicated they rode motorcycles were asked how often they wore a Department of Transportation-approved helmet when riding their motorcycles (see Table C01Q05M). The majority of Nevadans surveyed (93.0%; *n* = 47) indicated they *always* wore a DOT-compliant helmet when riding a motorcycle. The remaining respondents indicated they either *sometimes* (0.9%) or *never* wore a DOT-compliant helmet (6.1%).

Perceptions of Helmet Enforcement

Third, respondents were asked what they think the chances are of getting a ticket if they do not wear a D.O.T. compliant helmet (see Table C01Q06). The majority of motorcyclists indicated that they believe that it is *very likely* or *somewhat likely* that they would receive a ticket for failing to wear a D.O.T. compliant helmet (61.2%). Nearly 37.2% of respondents believe that is it *very* or *somewhat unlikely* that they will receive a ticket if they do not wear their helmet.

Fourth, respondents who used a motorcycle were asked whether and where they had read, seen, or heard anything about wearing a helmet (see Tables C01Q38 and C01Q39-1 through C01Q39_77). Approximately 24.8% of respondents who used a motorcycle indicated that they had read, seen, or heard about wearing a helmet. Of these respondents (*n* = 12), 39.9% read about helmet use in the newspaper, 29.2% heard about helmet use on the radio, 26.3% saw something about helmet use on TV, 41.8% saw something on a billboard or sign related to helmet use, and 2.7% saw something about helmet use online. Another 24.5% indicated that they had read, seen, or heard about helmet use from "other" sources.

Speeding

Respondents who rode a motorcycle were asked two questions about speeding. First, respondents were asked how often they rode faster than 5 miles per hour on a local road with a speed limit of 30 or 35 miles per hour (see Table C01Q35). Most respondents indicated *rarely* driving 5 mph over such speed limits (61.2%), while another 9.5% indicated *never* speeding. However, 23.3% of respondents indicated speeding in such speed limits *half of the time*, and 6.9% indicated speeding *most of the time*.

Second, respondents were asked how often they rode faster than 5 miles per hour on a local road with a speed limit of 65 or 70 miles per hour (see Table C01Q36). Nearly half of respondents indicated *rarely* driving 5 mph over such speed limits (49.0%), while another 23.7% indicated *never* speeding. Approximately 9.7% of respondents indicated speeding in such speed limits *half of the time*, and 17.6% indicated speeding *most of the time*.

Licensing among Motorcyclists

Respondents who rode a motorcycle were also asked whether they were aware that they needed a motorcycle endorsement on their license to legally operate a motorcycle in Nevada (see Table C01Q37). Nearly all respondents indicated that they were aware of the requirement of obtaining this motorcycle endorsement (95.9%), while 4.1% reported that they did not know or refused to answer the question.

Speeding

Self-Report Behavior

All respondents who drove a car or sedan, SUV, minivan or van, or pick-up truck or truck were asked about the speed at which they typically drive and their perceptions of the likelihood of receiving a citation for exceeding the speed limit. First, respondents were asked how often they drive more than 5 miles per hour on a local road with a speed limit of 30 or 35 miles per hour (see Table C01Q11). Approximately 48.9% of Nevadans indicated that they *rarely* drive more than 5 miles over the 30/35 miles per hour speed limit (compared to 50% in 2012, 48% in 2013, and 41% in 2014). Some 16.1% of Nevadans indicated that they *never* exceed this speed limit by over 5 miles per hour. However, 34.9% of Nevadans reported that they drive more than 5 miles over a 30/35 mph speed limit *most of the time* or *half of the time*. There were no differences in speeding based on gender, age, race, or strata.

Second, respondents were asked to indicate how often they drive 5 miles per hour on a local road with a speed limit of 65 or 70 miles per hour (see Table C01Q12). Once again the majority of Nevadans reported that they *rarely* (41.2%) or *never* (20.3%) exceed this speed limit by more than 5 miles per hour. However, 19.8% of Nevadans indicated that they drive 5 mph faster than 65/70 mph speed limits about *half the time* (compared to 16% in 2012, 13% in 2013, and 17% in 2014), and another 18.7% reported that they exceed this speed limit by at least 5 mph *most of the time* (compared to 14% in 2012, 10% in 2013, and 13% in 2014).

There are differences in speeding in 65/70 mph zones based on strata. Respondents from rural counties were less likely to speed in such zones *half the time* (12.1% versus 22% in Northern regions and 21.1% in Southern regions; see Table Strata by C01Q12). There were no differences in speeding based on gender, age, or race, however.

Perceptions of Speed Enforcement

When asked what they believe the chances are of getting a ticket if they drive over the speed limit, the majority of Nevadans (68.3%) reported that they believe it is likely, either *very* or *somewhat* (see Table C01Q13). In comparison, about 22.1% of Nevadans believe that the chances of receiving a ticket for exceeding the speed limit are either *somewhat* or *very unlikely*, and 7.3% felt it was *neither likely nor unlikely*.

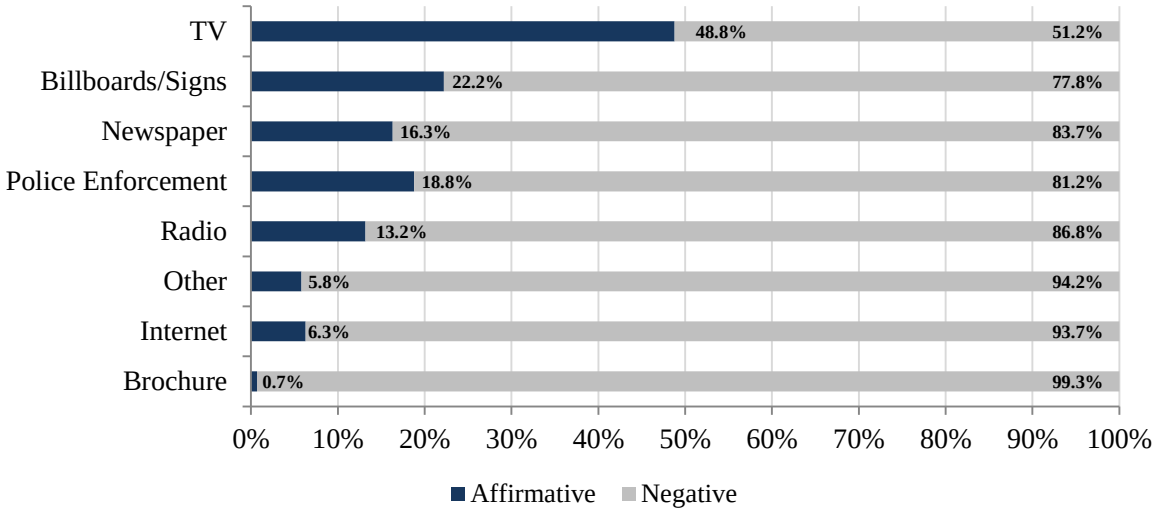
There were significant differences in perceptions of chances of getting a ticket for speeding by age, with respondents between the ages of 25 and 44 believing the chances of getting a ticket for speeding was *very unlikely* (0.71%) relative to respondents between the ages of 45 and 64 (10.0%) and 65 years of age or older (11.9%; see Table Age by C01Q13). There was also a significant difference for this question based on gender, with relatively more women indicating that it is *very likely* to receive a ticket for speeding than men (38.3% versus 21.9%; see Table Gender by C01Q13). There was also a difference in responses to this question based on race. Fewer White respondents indicated that it is *very likely* that they will receive a ticket for speeding than non-White respondents (25.3% versus 39.1%; see Table Race by C01Q13). There was no difference based on strata.

Speed Enforcement Campaign Awareness

All respondents were asked if they had read, seen, or heard anything about speed enforcement by police in the past 60 days (see Table C01Q14). The majority of Nevadans (65.5%) indicated that they had not; whereas 32.3% had. There were no significant differences based on age, gender, race or strata (Washoe, Clark, or rural counties). The 32.3% of Nevadans (n = 272) who reported that they were aware of speed enforcement by police in the past 60 days (see Table C01Q14) were asked to indicate where they had read, seen or heard about this enforcement (see Tables C01Q15_1-C01Q15_77). Figure 6 presents the percentage of respondents that selected each individual option.

Approximately 48.8% of respondents reported they saw information about speed enforcement by police on TV, 18.8% encountered information through police enforcement, 22.2% saw billboards and signs, and 13.2% heard about it on the radio. Some 16.3% read about speed enforcement in the newspaper, 6.3% saw information on the internet, and less than 1% read information in a brochure. A further 5.8% of Nevadans indicated that they read, saw, or heard about speed enforcement from other sources (see Tables C01Q15_1 through C01Q15_77).

Figure 6: Where Respondents Read, Saw, or Heard about Speed Enforcement by Police



Weighted Percent of Responses (*n* = 272)*
*Rows sum to 100% of responses for each information source

Impaired Driving

Self-Report Behavior

Respondents were asked how many times in the past 60 days they had driven a motor vehicle when they believed that they had too much to drink or have been impaired (see Table C01Q16). Approximately 27.3% of people reported being non-drinkers, thus this question did not apply to them. Of the remaining 72.7% of the sample (*n* = 590), the majority, (96.4%; *n* = 569) reported that they had not driven after having too much to drink or had been impaired; whereas 3.4% (*n* = 20) reported that they drove after drinking too much or had been impaired between one to five times within the past 60 days. Finally, no respondents reported that they drove within two hours of drinking alcoholic beverages or having been impaired 6 or more times in the past 60 days.

Perceptions of Drunk Driving Enforcement

When asked what they believe the chances are of someone getting arrested if they drive after drinking, the majority of Nevadans (81.0%) reported that they believe it is likely (45.5%: *very likely*, 35.5%: *somewhat likely*). In comparison, 13.2% of Nevadans believe that the chances of getting arrested for drunk driving are unlikely (9.1%: *somewhat unlikely*, 4.1%: *very unlikely*), whereas 4.7% reported that it was *neither likely nor unlikely* (see Table C01Q17).

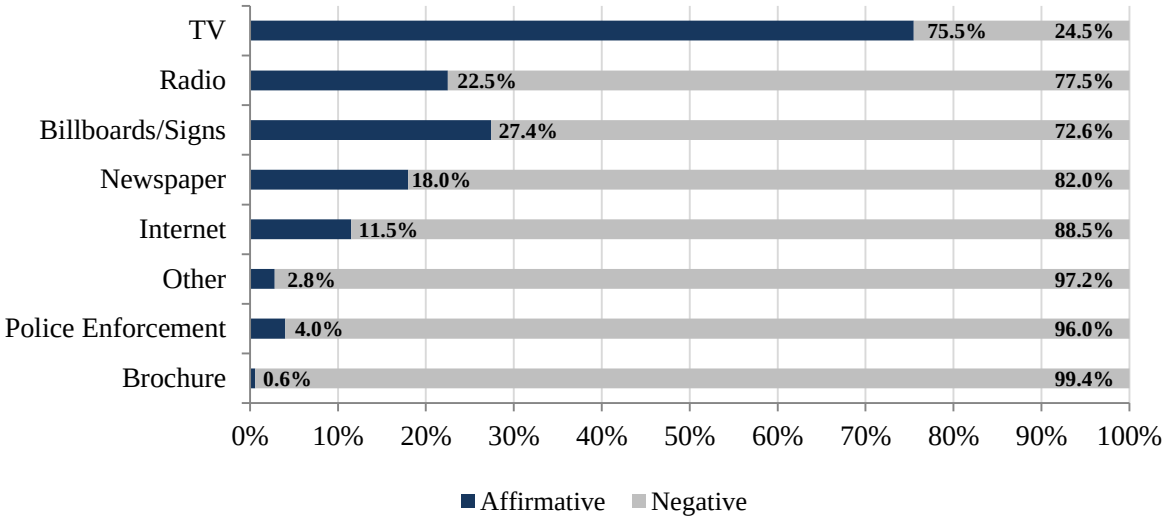
Significant differences in response to this item were found for age and race (see Tables Age by C01Q17 and Race by C01Q17). Respondents 24 years and younger (70.2%), reported that they believed that it is *very likely* that someone would get a ticket if they were to drink and drive more often than respondents 25 and older (45-64, 41.8%, 65 and older, 41.0%). Based on race, non-White respondents indicated that it is *very likely* (59.7%) to receive a ticket much more often than White respondents (39.7%), while White respondents (41.5%) believed it *somewhat likely* to receive a ticket much more often than non-White respondents (25.0%; see Table Race by C01Q17).

Drunk Driving Enforcement Campaign Awareness

Respondents were asked about their level of awareness regarding impaired driving enforcement campaigns (see Table C01Q18). The majority of Nevadans (52.9%) indicated that they had read, seen, or heard something about drunk driving enforcement by police in the past 60 days, whereas 45.5% indicated that they had not. There were no significant differences in age, race, or strata regarding having heard about the drunk driving campaign. As a follow-up, respondents who indicated that they were aware of drunk driving enforcement (n = 425) were asked to indicate where they had read, seen, or heard about enforcement (see Tables C01Q19_1-C01Q19_77). Figure 7 presents the percent of respondents who selected each individual option.

Of the 425 respondents who knew about the campaign, 75.5% reported that they saw information about drunk driving enforcement on TV, 22.5% heard about it on the radio, and 18.0% read about enforcement in the newspaper. Some 27.4% saw billboards and signs related to drunk driving enforcement, 11.5 % saw information on the internet, and 4.0% encountered information through actual police enforcement. Some 2.8% of Nevadans also indicated that they read, saw, or heard about drunk driving enforcement by police in a source other than those previously listed; examples include other people and respondents' workplaces (see Table C01Q19_1-C01Q19_77).

Figure 7: Where Respondents Read, Saw, or Heard about Drunk Driving Enforcement by Police



Weighted Percent of Responses (n = 425)*
*Rows sum to 100% of responses for each information source

Distracted Driving

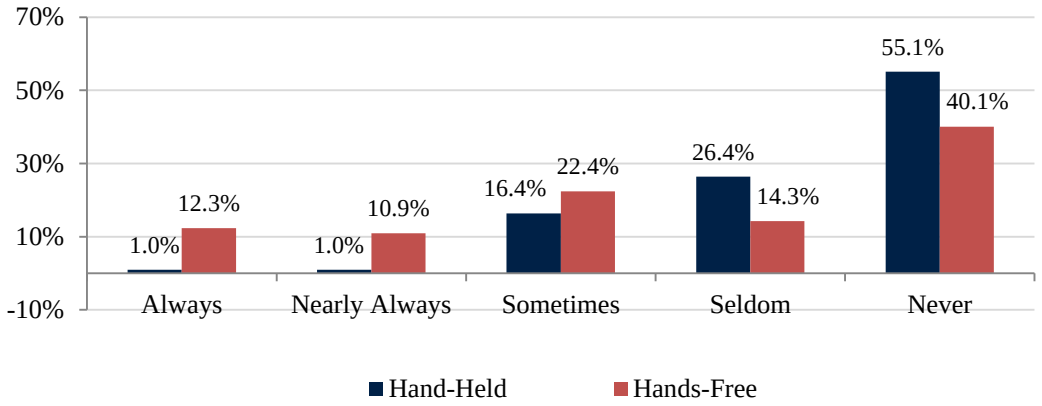
Self-Report Behavior

Respondents were asked about their use of hand-held and hands-free cell phones while driving (see Tables C01Q20d and C01Q20e and Figure 8). The response options were: *always*, *nearly always*, *sometimes*, *seldom*, and *never*. Respondents also were allowed to report that they *were not sure* or *did not know* how often they had engaged in the behaviors of interest and were able to *refuse* to answer the question. A summary all the behaviors is presented in Figure 8.

In terms of hand-held cell phone use, 55.1% of respondents indicated *never* using this device and 26.4% indicated *seldom* using this device (see Table C01Q20d). In contrast, only 1% of respondents indicated *always* or *nearly always* using hand-held cell phones. There was a trend for more respondents to indicate using hands-free cell phones, however. Approximately 12.3% of respondents indicated *always* using a hands-free cell phone, while 10.9% indicated *nearly always* using this device. Nearly 14.3% of respondents indicated *seldom* and 40.1% indicated *never* using hands-free devices while driving (see Table C01Q20e).

Significant differences in the reported performance of distracting driving behaviors were found by age. Older respondents were more likely to indicate *never* using a hand-held cell phone while driving (ages 45 to 64, 62.7%, and ages 65 and older, 78.7%) compared to younger respondents (ages 24 and younger, 34.9%, and ages 25 to 44, 30.6%; see Table Age by C01Q20_d). Results were the same for hands-free cell phone use (see Table Age by C01Q20_e).

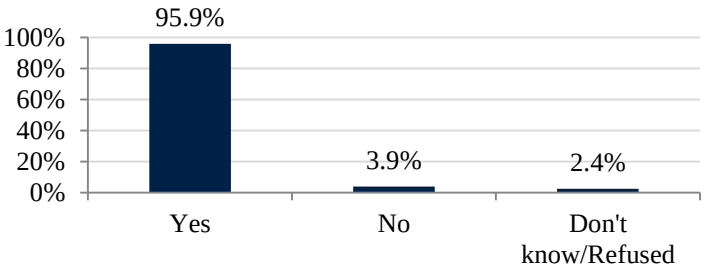
Figure 8: How Often Do You Use a *Hand-Held* and *Hands-Free* Cellphone While Driving



Awareness of Hand-Held Cell Phone Use Ban in Nevada

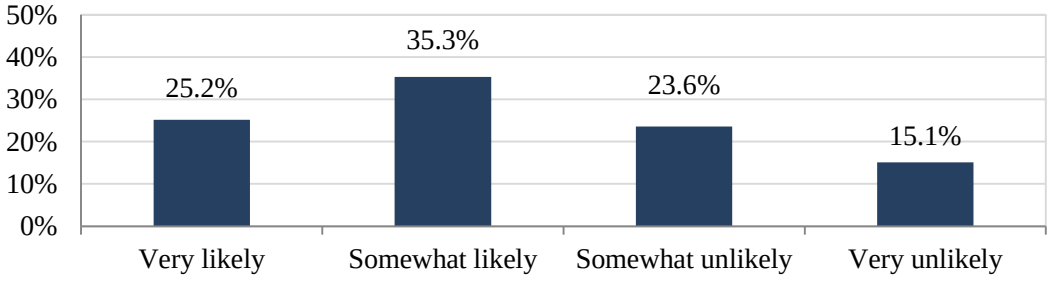
Nevadans were asked whether they were aware of a law that is in effect that bans the use of electronic devices, such as hand held cell phones, while driving a vehicle. An overwhelming majority of respondents (95.9%) indicated that they were aware of this law, and only 3.9% said they were unaware of such a law (see Table C01Q34 and Figure 9).

Figure 9: Are you aware that Nevada has a law banning the use of an electronic device while driving?



Respondents also were asked to indicate how likely they believed it was that a person would receive a ticket for using an electronic device while driving. More than half (60.5%) indicated that a person would be *very* or *somewhat likely* to receive a ticket, whereas fewer respondents (38.7%) indicated that a person would be *very* or *somewhat unlikely* to receive a ticket (see Figure 10 and Table C01Q34b).

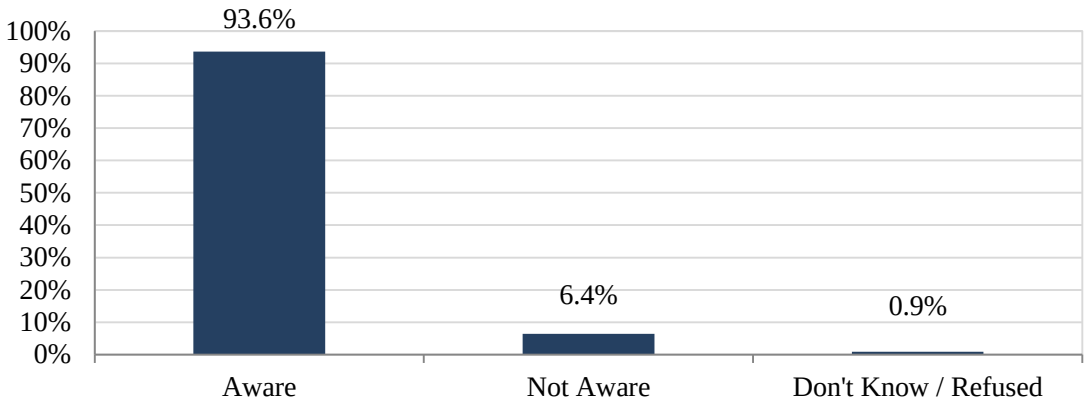
Figure 10: Respondents' Perceptions of Likelihood of Receiving a Ticket for Talking on a Cell Phone while Driving a Vehicle



Move-Over Law Awareness

Respondents were asked if they were aware of Nevada's "Move-Over law." The majority of respondents (93.6%; *n*=755) indicated that they were aware of such law, while only 62 respondents (6.4%) indicated that they were not aware of Nevada's "Move-Over law" (see Table C01Q32P and Figure 11). There were no significant differences on awareness of the "Move-Over law" based on respondents are, race, gender or location (Washoe county, Clark county, or rural counties).

Figure 11: Respondents' awareness of Nevada's "Move-Over law"



Appendix A: Office of Traffic Safety Survey Instrument

OTS Traffic Safety Survey
Landline and Cell Phone Samples
2015

Question Numbers as they are written in the Ci3 Questionnaire's programming are highlighted in yellow to define the final data layout

1. Introduction:

Current Introduction: Hello, my name is _____. I'm calling from the University of Nevada on behalf of the State of Nevada Office of Traffic Safety. We are not asking for any donations nor trying to sell anything. We are interested in learning more about the public's driving behavior and attitudes in order to improve safety on Nevada's roads. This interview is confidential and brief. You do not have to answer any question you do not want to. Would you mind helping us out with this today?

Is this ###-###-####?

1. Correct Number (proceed to next question)
2. Number is not the same

[if number is not the same]: Thank you very much but I seem to have dialed the wrong number. It's possible that your number may be called at a later time. **[go back to introduction]**

1.1. Questions regarding landline, cell phone, and safety if on cell phone

CELL Is this a cellular telephone?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY: "By cellular telephone, we mean a telephone that is mobile and usable outside of your neighborhood."

1. Yes, a cellular telephone
2. No, not a cellular telephone (if LANDLINE SAMPLE: skip to **LAND_CONF_PRVRES**; If CELL PHONE SAMPLE: **TERMINATE** call**)**

CellYes1 Is this a safe time to talk with you now or are you driving?

1. Yes, safe time to talk [continue to **CELL_CONF_PRVRES**]
2. No, press F3 to schedule a call-back **[enter cell or landline phone number only in this format ###-###-#### and first name]**

CellYes2 **[CALLBACKS ONLY]:** Hello, my name is _____. I'm calling from the University of Nevada, not for donations, but on behalf of the State of Nevada Office of Traffic Safety. This office is interested in learning more about the public's driving behavior and attitudes. Your information will help to improve safety on Nevada's roads. This interview is confidential and will take no more than 10 minutes. We will not collect any personal information that could permit anyone to identify you. You do not have to answer any question you do not want to, and you can end the interview at any time. Would you mind answering a few quick questions?

Is this ###-###-####?

1. Correct Number (proceed to next question)
2. Number is not the same

[if number is not the same]: Thank you very much but I seem to have dialed the wrong number. It's possible that your number may be called at a later time. [go back to introduction]

May I speak to _____?

1. Correct Respondent (proceed to next question)
2. Respondent is not available ("Thank you, I will call back another time")

Is this a safe time to talk with you now or are you driving?

1. Yes, safe time to talk [continue to **CELL_CONF_PRVRES**]
2. No, press F3 to schedule a call-back

LAND_CONF_PRVRES Is this a private residence in Nevada?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY: "By private residence, we mean someplace like a house or apartment, not a dormitory or other type of group living situation."

1. Yes **[Go to Age]**
2. No **[TERMINATE]**
7. Don't Know/Not Sure **[TERMINATE]**
9. Refused **[TERMINATE]**

IF "NO": Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons who live in a private residence at this time. **STOP – DISPCODE = 421**

IF "DON'T KNOW", "REFUSED": Thank you very much for your time. **STOP – DISPCODE = 317**

CELL_CONF_PRVRES Do you live in a private residence in Nevada?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY: "By private residence, we mean someplace like a house or apartment, not a dormitory or other type of group living situation"

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

IF "NO": Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons who live in a private residence at this time. **STOP – DISPCODE = 421**

IF "DON'T KNOW", "REFUSED": Thank you very much for your time. **STOP – DISPCODE = 317**

1.2. Random Household Selection Questions (Enumeration for LANDLINE PHONES)

I need to randomly select just one adult who lives in your household to be interviewed. How many members of your household, including yourself, are 18 years of age or older, have a valid driver's license, AND have driven a personal motor vehicle IN NEVADA within the past 60 days? **[NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: All 3 criteria must be met for enumeration]**

READ ONLY IF ASKED: "Motor vehicle" includes motorcycles, as long as the person is the driver and not a passenger. Do not include bicyclists, pedestrians, mopeds or scooters.

IF THEY SAY THEY OR SOMEONE ELSE IN HOUSE DRIVES A BUS OR OTHER PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OR COMMERCIAL VEHICLE FOR WORK ONLY: "We are interested in PERSONAL motor vehicles, so as long as you also drive another vehicle, you would be eligible to be interviewed."

IF THEY SAY THEY HAVE A DRIVER'S LICENSE IN ANOTHER STATE: "The valid driver's license can be from any state, as long as you are currently residing in a Nevada county."

_____ Enter the number of adults
How many men?
How many women?

1.3. Screening Questions

[After respondent has been selected]

[READ introduction again if selected respondent is different than informant]: Hello, my name is _____. I'm calling from the University of Nevada, not for donations, but on behalf of the State of Nevada Office of Traffic Safety. This office is interested in learning more about the public's driving behavior and attitudes. Your information will help to improve public safety on Nevada's roads. This interview is confidential and will take no more than 10 minutes. We will not collect any personal information that could permit anyone to identify you. You do not have to answer any question you do not want to, and you can end the interview at any time. Would you mind answering a few quick questions?

A. Are you 18 years of age or older, have a valid driver's license, and have driven a motor vehicle within the past 60 days?

1. Yes **[CONTINUE]**
2. No **[GO BACK AND RE-DO ENUMERATION, EXCLUDING THIS PERSON]**

READ ONLY IF ASKED: "Motor vehicle" includes motorcycles, as long as the person is the driver and not a passenger. Do not include bicyclists, pedestrians, mopeds or scooters.

IF THEY SAY THEY OR SOMEONE ELSE IN HOUSE DRIVES A BUS OR OTHER PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION VEHICLE FOR WORK: "We are interested in PERSONAL motor vehicles, so as long as you also drive another vehicle, you would be eligible to be interviewed."

IF THEY SAY THEY HAVE A DRIVER'S LICENSE IN ANOTHER STATE: "The valid driver's license can be from any state, as long as you are currently residing in a Nevada county."

B. [S01Q01] Including any vehicle you might drive for work, what kind of vehicle or vehicles do you drive?

INTERVIEWER: ONLY OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WILL BE INTERVIEWED. BEFORE SELECTING OPTIONS 3, 4, AND 77 PROBE FOR OTHER VEHICLE: "We are interested in PERSONAL motor vehicles, so as long as you also drive another vehicle besides the one you might drive for work, you would still be eligible to be interviewed."

1. Car or sedan, SUV (sport utility vehicle), minivan or van, or Pick-up or truck
2. Motorcycle (**IF 1 and 3 are NO, and 2 is YES, SKIP TO SCOOTER QUESTION; IF 1 and/or 3 are YES, and 2 is YES, ask C01Q01A**)
3. Commercial transportation (bus or truck that requires CDL)

4. Other (specify)
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

2.1. Safety Belts Questions for non-Motorcyclists

Introduction: "The following questions ask about your experiences as a driver OR a passenger of a motor vehicle."

Q: C01Q01A: How often do you use safety belts during the **daytime** when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up? Would you say…

1. Always
2. Nearly alwys
3. Sometimes
4. Seldom
5. Never

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q02: How often do you use safety belts at **night** when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up? Would you say…

1. Always
2. Nearly always
3. Sometimes
4. Seldom
5. Never

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q03: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you don't wear your safety belt? Would you say…

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Somewhat unlikely
5. Very unlikely

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q04: Have you ever received a ticket for not wearing a seat belt?

1. Yes
2. No

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

2.2. Questions for Motorcyclists

Introduction: "The following questions ask about your experiences as a driver OR a passenger of a motorcycle."

Q: C01Q05: How often do you use a helmet when you ride a motorcycle? Would you say…

1. Always
2. Nearly always
3. Sometimes
4. Seldom
5. Never

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q05M: When you ride a motorcycle, how often do you wear a D.O.T. compliant helmet? Would you say… (ASK ONLY IF C01Q05 = 1, 2, 3, OR 4).

READ IF ASKED: D.O.T. refers to Department of Transportation.

READ IF ASKED: A D.O.T. compliant helmet meets government safety standards for protection, and is usually marked with a sticker.

1. Always
2. Nearly Always
3. Sometimes
4. Seldom
5. Never

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q06: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you don't wear a D.O.T. compliant helmet? Would you say…

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Somewhat unlikely
5. Very unlikely

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q35: While riding your motorcycle on a local road with a speed limit of 30 or 35 mph (miles per hour), how often do you ride faster than 5 mph (miles per hour) over-- most of the time, half the time, rarely, or never?

1. Most of the time
2. Half the time
3. Rarely
4. Never

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q36: While riding your motorcycle on a local road with a speed limit of 65 or 70 mph (miles per hour), how often do you ride faster than 5 mph (miles per hour) over-- most of the time, half the time, rarely, or never?

1. Most of the time
2. Half the time
3. Rarely
4. Never

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q37: Are you aware that the law says you must have a motorcycle endorsement on your license to legally operate a motorcycle in Nevada?"

1. Yes
2. No

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q38: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to C01Q07)

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q39: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?

PROBE AT LEAST ONCE AND UP TO THREE TIMES: "Anywhere else?"

INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENT MAY CHOOSE UP TO FOUR OPTIONS. SELECT THE OPTIONS IN THE ORDER THE RESPONDENT SAYS THEM.

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR A LIST, READ ENTIRE LIST.

1. Newspaper
2. Radio
3. TV
4. Billboards/Signs
5. Brochure
6. Police Enforcement
7. Internet, including YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, or other social media

88. Other
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

2.3. Campaign Assessment items

Introduction: "The following questions ask about your experiences as a driver OR a passenger of a motor vehicle."

Q: C01Q07: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about seat belt law enforcement by police?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to **C01Q32P**)

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure (skip to **C01Q32P**)
9. Refused (skip to **C01Q32P**)

Eligible for partial complete

Q: C01Q08: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?

PROBE AT LEAST ONCE AND UP TO THREE TIMES: "Anywhere else?"

INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENT MAY CHOOSE UP TO FOUR OPTIONS. SELECT THE OPTIONS IN THE ORDER THE RESPONDENT SAYS THEM

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR A LIST, READ ENTIRE LIST.

1. Newspaper
2. Radio
3. TV
4. Billboards/Signs
5. Brochure
6. Police Enforcement
7. Internet, including YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, or other social media

88. Other: Specify: _____
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Q: C01Q32P: Are you aware that Nevada has a "Move-Over law?" The Move-Over law states that, when approaching an emergency vehicle, you should slow down and, if possible, change lanes to avoid driving next to an emergency vehicle.

READ IF ASKED: The Nevada Revised Statute for the "Move-Over Law" is NRS 484B.607.

1. Yes

2. No

DO NOT READ

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

3. Speeding

Q: C01Q11: On a local road with a speed limit of 30 or 35 mph (miles per hour), how often do you drive more than 5 mph (miles per hour) over – most of the time, half the time, rarely, or never?

1. Most of the time
2. Half the time
3. Rarely
4. Never

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q12: On a road with a speed limit of 65 or 70 mph (miles per hour), how often do you drive more than 5 mph (miles per hour) over – most of the time, half the time, rarely, or never?

1. Most of the time
2. Half the time
3. Rarely
4. Never

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q13: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit? Would you say…

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Somewhat unlikely
5. Very unlikely
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q14: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about speed enforcement by police?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to **C01Q40**

7. Don't know/not sure (skip to C01Q40)
9. Refused (skip to C01Q40)

Q: C01Q15: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?

PROBE AT LEAST ONCE AND UP TO THREE TIMES: "Anywhere else?"

INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENT MAY CHOOSE UP TO FOUR OPTIONS. SELECT THE OPTIONS IN THE ORDER THE RESPONDENT SAYS THEM.

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR A LIST, READ ENTIRE LIST.

1. Newspaper
2. Radio
3. TV
4. Billboards/Signs
5. Brochure
6. Police Enforcement
7. Internet, including YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, or other social media

88. Other
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Q: C01Q40: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about not using an electronic device, such as a cell phone, while driving?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to **C01Q16**)

7. Don't know/not sure (skip to **C01Q16**)
9. Refused (skip to **C01Q16**)

Q: C01Q41: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?

PROBE AT LEAST ONCE AND UP TO THREE TIMES: "Anywhere else?"

INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENT MAY CHOOSE UP TO FOUR OPTIONS. SELECT THE OPTIONS IN THE ORDER THE RESPONDENT SAYS THEM.

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR A LIST, READ ENTIRE LIST.

8. Newspaper
9. Radio
10. TV
11. Billboards/Signs
12. Brochure
13. Police Enforcement
14. Internet, including YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, or other social media

88. Other
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

4. Impaired Driving

Q: C01Q16: In the past 60 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink or have been impaired?

__ (number of times)
88 I do not drink (not the same as "00")
77 Don't know/not sure
99 Refused

Q: C01Q17: What do you think the chances are of someone getting arrested if they drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs? Would you say…

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Somewhat unlikely
5. Very unlikely

7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q18: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about impaired driving enforcement by police?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to **C01Q20d**)

7. Don't know/not sure (skip to **C01Q20d**
9. Refused (skip to **C01Q20d**

Q: C01Q19: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police?

PROBE AT LEAST ONCE AND UP TO THREE TIMES: "Anywhere else?"

INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENT MAY CHOOSE UP TO FOUR OPTIONS. SELECT THE OPTIONS IN THE ORDER THE RESPONDENT SAYS THEM

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR A LIST, READ ENTIRE LIST.

1. Newspaper
2. Radio
3. TV
4. Billboards/Signs
5. Brochure
6. Police Enforcement
7. Internet, including YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, or other social media

88. Other
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

5. Additional Attitude Questions

[C01Q20] I am going to read you a list of items. Please indicate how often you engage in each of the following behaviors while DRIVING a motor vehicle. By driving we mean while you were in a moving vehicle, not stopped.
Answer = 1

a. Q: C01Q20d: How often do you use a *hand-held* cell phone while driving, including talking, texting, e-mailing, browsing the web, or operating a GPS application on your phone?

READ IF ASKED: GPS is short for a Global Positioning System. A GPS is a space-based satellite navigation system that provides location and time information often used by drivers to help them with driving directions.

READ IF NECESSARY:

1. Always
2. Nearly Always
3. Sometimes
4. Seldom
5. Never (PROBE FOR LANDLINE PHONES: Is this because you don't have a cell phone or because you don't use a cell phone while driving?)
6. Don't have a cell phone

INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY ASK FOR THE DEFINITION OF A HAND-*HELD* PHONE SAY, "A hand-*held* cell phone is where you actually hold the cell phone up to your ear and do *not* use a speaker or head phones while talking on a cell phone while driving."

b. Q: C01Q20e: How often do you talk on a ***hands-free*** cell phone while driving, including talking, e-mailing, browsing the web, or operating a GPS application on your phone?

READ IF ASKED: GPS is short for a Global Positioning System. A GPS is a space-based satellite navigation system that provides location and time information often used by drivers to help them with driving directions.

READ IF NECESSARY:

1. Always
2. Nearly Always
3. Sometimes
4. Seldom
5. Never (PROBE FOR LANDLINE PHONES: Is this because you don't have a cell phone or because you don't use a cell phone while driving?)
6. Don't have a cell phone

INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY ASK FOR THE DEFINITION OF A HANDS-*FREE* PHONE SAY, "A hands-free cell phone is where you would use a speaker (such as a Bluetooth) or head phones while talking on a cell phone while driving."

C01Q34: Are you aware that Nevada has a law banning the use of an electronic device, such as a hand-held cell phone, while driving?

READ IF ASKED: The law is Nevada Revised Statute (NRS 484B).

1. Yes

2. No [**SKIP TO C01Q21**]

8. Don't Know [**SKIP TO C01Q21**]
9. Refused [**SKIP TO C01Q21**]

Q: C01Q34b: Assume that over the next six months someone frequently uses an electronic device, such as a cell phone, while driving. How likely do you think that person would be to receive a ticket for using that electronic device while driving?

[**READ LIST]**

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Somewhat unlikely
4. Very unlikely

8. Don't know
9. Refused

6. Socio-Demographic Questions

Q: C01Q21: What county do you live in?

1. Carson City
2. Churchill
3. Clark
4. Douglas
5. Elko
6. Esmeralda
7. Eureka
8. Humboldt
9. Lander
10. Lincoln
11. Lyon
12. Mineral
13. Nye
14. Pershing
15. Storey
16. Washoe
17. White Pine
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Q: C01Q22: What zip code do you currently live in?

Note: All Nevada zip codes should begin with '89' (one exception = '88' for The Lakes, NV)

_____ Enter 5 digit zip code
77777 Don't know/not sure
99999 Refused

Q: C01Q23: What is your age?

__ Enter age in years
7 Don't know/not sure
9 Refused

Q: C01Q26: What is your race or ethnicity (Choose only one)

a. Multi-Racial
b. White
c. Hispanic or Latino
d. Black or African American
e. American Indian / Alaska Native
f. Asian
g. Pacific Islander
8. Other
77 Don't Know/Not Sure
99 Refused

Questions re: phones (LANDLINES ONLY)

LandLine2

Q: C01Q27: Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

LandLine3

Q: C01Q28: How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?

_ Residential telephone numbers **[6 = 6 or more]**
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

LandLine4

Q: C01Q30: Do you also own a cellular telephone that is used to make and receive calls?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY: "By cellular telephone, we mean a telephone that is mobile and usable outside of your neighborhood."

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE CONFIRM NEGATIVE RESPONSES TO ENSURE THAT RESPONDENT HAS HEARD AND UNDERSTOOD CORRECTLY.

1. Yes
2. No
4. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Questions re: phones (CELLPHONES ONLY)

CELL2

Q: C01Q29: Do you also have a landline telephone in your home that is used to make and receive calls?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY: "By landline telephone, we mean a "regular" telephone in your home that is connected to outside telephone lines through a cable or cord and is used for making or receiving calls." Please include landline phones used for both business and personal use.

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Q: C01Q31: Is your annual household income from all sources—

1. Less than $10,000
2. $10,000 to less than $15,000
3. $15,000 to less than $25,000
4. $25,000 to less than $50,000
5. $50,000 to less than $100,000
6. $100,000 to less than $150,000
7. $150,000 to less than $200,000

8. $200,000 or more
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Closing Statement

That is my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to give the Office of Traffic Safety information about the public's attitudes towards key traffic safety issues. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. If you'd like a copy of the results of this survey, please visit the following website after November 1st, 2015: ots.state.nv.us (see forms and publications link). The link is also added to our FAW page at www.crda.unr.edu/traffic.

Appendix B: Post-Weighting Methodology

Post-Weighting Methodology

Surveys are conducted to obtain a representative sample of the population. However, due to the nature of any sampling process, over-sampling some categories and under-sampling others is more likely to occur. In other words, the way a certain characteristic (such as region, sex, age etc.) of the sample is distributed may differ from the way it is distributed in the population which introduces bias into any estimate you may obtain from the sample data. To correct for these biases mathematically and to restore the population's region, sex and age distribution in the sample, post-stratification weighting must be conducted. The post-stratification adjustment forces the sampling weights within each post stratum (region, sex and age in the sample) to the known population distribution. Post-stratification improves the precision of the sample estimators and serves as a correction for non-response and under-coverage error, which consequently induce a relative reduction in bias.

Un-weighted rates from the survey are not influenced by the stratum, sex, and age distributions in the population. In particular, by using un-weighted rates, it is assumed implicitly, that every single person in the survey represents one and only one person in the whole population (which is not the case!). For example, if people of the age 18-24 were underrepresented in the survey, after adjusting for stratum, sex and age, these people of the age 18-24 years old will be granted a higher weight in order to overcome such under representation in the survey to account for differing distributions of stratum, sex and age within the entire population. So, to compensate for over-representation and/or under-representation in the sample, *weighted rates* must be used.

The formula for the weights for a level within a strata is [1/(Sample frequency/ Population frequency)]. The formula was used on the cell frequency from tables indicating the size of particular subpopulations based on known demographic characteristics (e.g., males aged 18 – 24 living in southern Nevada). In addition to correct for the finite population bias, actual population count was specified in the analysis. After post-stratification, the weighting assured that the representation of certain subpopulations corresponded to figures from the population. All survey weighting was performed using SAS 9.4 survey procedures.

Appendix C: Descriptive Tables

S01Q01_1: Including any vehicle you might drive for work, what kind of vehicle or vehicles do you drive?: CAR OR SEDAN, SUB, VAN, OR TRUCK

	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	1	1129	0.0393	0.0000	0.1165
Affirmative	818	2870805	99.9607	99.8835	100.000
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

S01Q01_2: Including any vehicle you might drive for work, what kind of vehicle or vehicles do you drive?: MOTORCYCLE

	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	768	2705874	94.2178	92.2485	96.1872
Affirmative	51	166060	5.7822	3.8128	7.7515
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

S01Q01_3: Including any vehicle you might drive for work, what kind of vehicle or vehicles do you drive?: COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION

	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	788	2780444	96.8143	95.3821	98.2466
Affirmative	31	91490	3.1857	1.7534	4.6179
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

S01Q01_4: Including any vehicle you might drive for work, what kind of vehicle or vehicles do you drive?: OTHER

	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	806	2836333	98.7604	97.8828	99.6379
Affirmative	13	35601	1.2396	0.3621	2.1172
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q01: How often do you use safety belts during the daytime when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?

	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Always	751	2624177	91.4091	88.9773	93.8410
Nearly always	42	153021	5.3302	3.3906	7.2698
Sometimes	18	72259	2.5170	1.1274	3.9067
Seldom	2	2650	0.0923	0.0000	0.2215
Never	5	18698	0.6513	0.0000	1.3607
Total	818	2870805	100.000		

C01Q02: How often do you use safety belts at night when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Always	770	2667217	92.9083	90.6124	95.2042
Nearly always	30	131277	4.5728	2.6903	6.4554
Sometimes	11	56564	1.9703	0.6861	3.2545
Seldom	1	1520	0.0530	0.0000	0.1569
Never	5	12707	0.4426	0.0000	0.9659
Don't know/Refused	1	1520	0.0530	0.0000	0.1569
Total	818	2870805	100.000		

C01Q03: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you don't wear your safety belt?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Very Likely	221	768608	26.7733	22.9852	30.5613
Somewhat Likely	299	982537	34.2251	30.1944	38.2559
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	31	78404	2.7311	1.5082	3.9539
Somewhat Unlikely	138	532288	18.5414	15.1504	21.9325
Very Unlikely	97	367134	12.7885	9.8738	15.7033
Don't Know/Refused	32	141835	4.9406	2.9881	6.8930
Total	818	2870805	100.000		

C01Q04: Have you ever received a ticket for not wearing a seat belt?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	63	185879	6.4748	4.4580	8.4917
No	750	2666545	92.8849	90.7651	95.0048
Don't know/Refused	5	18380	0.6402	0.0000	1.3350
Total	818	2870805	100.000		

C01Q05: How often do you use a helmet when you ride a motorcycle?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Always	50	164591	99.1159	97.3365	100.000
Sometimes	1	1468	0.8841	0.0000	2.6635
Total	51	166060	100.000		

C01Q05M: When you ride a motorcycle, how often do you wear a D.O.T. compliant helmet?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Always	47	154430	92.9968	83.8419	100.000
Sometimes	1	1520	0.9155	0.0000	2.7556
Never	3	10109	6.0877	0.0000	15.0771
Total	51	166060	100.000		

C01Q06: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you don't wear a D.O.T. compliant helmet?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Very likely	21	59297	35.7083	18.4470	52.9697
Somewhat likely	10	42366	25.5125	8.8911	42.1340
Neither likely nor unlikely	2	2650	1.5956	0.0000	3.8334
Somewhat unlikely	7	28106	16.9255	2.5125	31.3386
Very unlikely	11	33640	20.2580	5.5863	34.9298
Total	51	166060	100.000		

C01Q07: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about seat belt law enforcement by police?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	350	1108590	38.6008	34.4881	42.7136
No	455	1709357	59.5194	55.3615	63.6772
Don't know/Refused	14	53987	1.8798	0.6901	3.0695
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q08_1: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: NEWSPAPER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	186	616932	55.6502	49.0145	62.2858
Affirmative	164	491658	44.3498	37.7142	50.9855
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q08_2: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: RADIO					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	282	894451	80.6836	75.3820	85.9853
Affirmative	68	214139	19.3164	14.0147	24.6180
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q08_3: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: TV					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	138	422168	38.0815	31.6092	44.5538
Affirmative	212	686423	61.9185	55.4462	68.3908
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q08_4: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: BILLBOARDS/SIGNS					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	292	939435	84.7414	80.0042	89.4786
Affirmative	58	169155	15.2586	10.5214	19.9958
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q08_5: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: BROCHURE					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	348	1100001	99.2252	97.9354	100.000
Affirmative	2	8589	0.7748	0.0000	2.0646
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q08_6: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: POLICE ENFORCEMENT					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	346	1095973	98.8619	97.4719	100.000
Affirmative	4	12617	1.1381	0.0000	2.5281
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q08_7: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: INTERNET					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	337	1062043	95.8012	92.9660	98.6365
Affirmative	13	46547	4.1988	1.3635	7.0340
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q08_8: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: OTHER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	336	1058232	95.4575	92.5720	98.3430
Affirmative	14	50358	4.5425	1.6570	7.4280
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q08_77: Where did you read, see, or hear about seat belt law enforcement by police?: DON'T KNOW/REFUSED					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	349	1107461	99.8981	99.6977	100.000
Affirmative	1	1129	0.1019	0.0000	0.3023
Total	350	1108590	100.000		

C01Q11: On a local road with a speed limit of 30 or 35 mph (miles per hour), how often do you drive more than 5 mph (miles per hour) over?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Most of the time	108	417948	14.5529	11.4666	17.6391
Half the time	145	584693	20.3588	16.8132	23.9045
Rarely	424	1404346	48.8990	44.6264	53.1716
Never	140	461295	16.0622	12.9704	19.1539
Don't know/Refused	2	3652	0.1271	0.0000	0.3066
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q12: On a road with a speed limit of 65 or 70 mph (miles per hour), how often do you drive more than 5 mph (miles per hour) over?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Most of the time	139	537426	18.7130	15.2948	22.1312
Half the time	152	567897	19.7740	16.3012	23.2469
Rarely	342	1182825	41.1857	36.9800	45.3913
Never	185	582319	20.2762	16.9281	23.6243
Don't know/Refused	1	1468	0.0511	0.0000	0.1515
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q13: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Very likely	231	845116	29.4267	25.5086	33.3448
Somewhat likely	332	1116326	38.8702	34.7096	43.0308
Neither likely nor unlikely	55	211070	7.3494	5.0660	9.6328
Somewhat unlikely	124	432778	15.0692	11.9866	18.1519
Very unlikely	64	203202	7.0754	4.9437	9.2072
Don't know/Refused	13	63442	2.2090	0.8512	3.5668
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q14: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about speed enforcement by police?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	272	926539	32.2618	28.2675	36.2562
No	532	1882373	65.5438	61.4785	69.6090
Don't know/Refused	15	63022	2.1944	0.9139	3.4749
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q15_1: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: NEWSPAPER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	215	775693	83.7195	78.5619	88.8770
Affirmative	57	150845	16.2805	11.1230	21.4381
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q15_2: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: RADIO					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	231	804057	86.7808	81.8707	91.6908
Affirmative	41	122481	13.2192	8.3092	18.1293
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q15_3: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: TV					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	156	474410	51.2023	43.7802	58.6245
Affirmative	116	452129	48.7977	41.3755	56.2198
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q15_4: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: BILLBOARDS/SIGNS					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	199	720734	77.7878	71.8248	83.7508
Affirmative	73	205804	22.2122	16.2492	28.1752
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q15_5: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: BROCHURE					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	271	919736	99.2658	97.8201	100.000
Affirmative	1	6802	0.7342	0.0000	2.1799
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q15_6: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: POLICE ENFORCEMENT					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	222	752448	81.2106	75.4182	87.0029
Affirmative	50	174091	18.7894	12.9971	24.5818
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q15_7: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: INTERNET					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	254	868437	93.7292	90.0446	97.4137
Affirmative	18	58101	6.2708	2.5863	9.9554
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q15_8: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: OTHER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	255	873039	94.2258	90.8037	97.6479
Affirmative	17	53500	5.7742	2.3521	9.1963
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q15_77: Where did you read, see, or hear about speed enforcement by police?: DON'T KNOW/REFUSED					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	272	926539	100.000	100.000	100.000
Total	272	926539	100.000		

C01Q16: In the past 60 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink or have been impaired?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
0	569	1996324	69.5115	65.5686	73.4544
1	11	38604	1.3442	0.3562	2.3322
2	2	8250	0.2873	0.0000	0.7800
3	5	29367	1.0225	0.0699	1.9752
4	1	1468	0.0511	0.0000	0.1515
5	1	6802	0.2369	0.0000	0.7018
Don't know/Refused	1	7121	0.2479	0.0000	0.7346
I do not drink	229	783998	27.2986	23.5003	31.0969
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q17: What do you think the chances are of someone getting arrested if they drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Very likely	378	1306288	45.4846	41.2221	49.7471
Somewhat likely	292	1019943	35.5141	31.4163	39.6119
Neither likely nor unlikely	43	135381	4.7139	2.9296	6.4982
Somewhat unlikely	71	261822	9.1166	6.6159	11.6172
Very unlikely	29	118056	4.1107	2.3580	5.8634
Don't know/Refused	6	30444	1.0600	0.1046	2.0155
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q18: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about impaired driving enforcement by police?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	425	1520019	52.9267	48.6551	57.1982
No	382	1306842	45.5039	41.2453	49.7625
Don't know/Refused	12	45074	1.5695	0.4880	2.6509
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q19_1: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? NEWSPAPER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	337	1245826	81.9612	77.5277	86.3948
Present	88	274193	18.0388	13.6052	22.4723
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q19_2: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? RADIO					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	315	1177444	77.4625	72.6620	82.2629
Present	110	342574	22.5375	17.7371	27.3380
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q19_3: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? TV					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	126	372342	24.4959	19.6386	29.3532
Present	299	1147676	75.5041	70.6468	80.3614
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q19_4: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? BILLBOARDS/SIGNS					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	293	1103246	72.5811	67.4094	77.7528
Present	132	416773	27.4189	22.2472	32.5906
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q19_5: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? BROCHURE					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	422	1510248	99.3572	98.4047	100.000
Present	3	9770	0.6428	0.0000	1.5953
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q19_6: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? POLICE ENFORCEMENT					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	407	1458645	95.9623	93.6669	98.2577
Present	18	61374	4.0377	1.7423	6.3331
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q19_7: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? INTERNET					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	380	1344758	88.4698	84.5866	92.3530
Present	45	175261	11.5302	7.6470	15.4134
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q19_8: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? OTHER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	416	1478087	97.2414	95.1919	99.2909
Present	9	41931	2.7586	0.7091	4.8081
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q19_77: Where did you read, see, or hear about impaired driving enforcement by police? DON'T KNOW/REFUSED					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Absent	424	1512898	99.5315	98.6108	100.000
Present	1	7121	0.4685	0.0000	1.3892
Total	425	1520019	100.000		

C01Q20d: How often do you use a hand-held cell phone while driving, including talking, texting, e-mailing, browsing the web, or operating a GPS application on your phone?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Always	9	29728	1.0351	0.1804	1.8899
Nearly always	9	29285	1.0197	0.1680	1.8714
Sometimes	116	472269	16.4443	13.1711	19.7175
Seldom	209	759056	26.4301	22.6321	30.2281
Never	476	1581596	55.0708	50.7996	59.3419
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q20e: How often do you talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving, including talking, e-mailing, browsing the web, or operating a GPS application on your phone?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Always	93	353584	12.3117	9.4391	15.1843
Nearly always	76	313831	10.9275	8.1618	13.6932
Sometimes	176	643907	22.4207	18.8198	26.0216
Seldom	119	409503	14.2588	11.2904	17.2272
Never	355	1151109	40.0813	35.9170	44.2456
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q21: What county do you live in?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Carson City	41	73785	2.5692	1.8308	3.3075
Churchill	20	36516	1.2715	0.7241	1.8188
Clark	293	2040540	71.0511	70.2960	71.8062
Douglas	42	76684	2.6701	1.9144	3.4258
Elko	40	70171	2.4433	1.7300	3.1567
Esmeralda	2	2936	0.1022	0.0000	0.2439
Eureka	1	1468	0.0511	0.0000	0.1515
Humboldt	15	27745	0.9661	0.4812	1.4509
Lander	7	13138	0.4575	0.1162	0.7988
Lincoln	2	3652	0.1271	0.0000	0.3066
Lyon	34	63508	2.2113	1.5042	2.9184
Mineral	2	3652	0.1271	0.0000	0.3066
Nye	29	53306	1.8561	1.2055	2.5067
Pershing	5	9487	0.3303	0.0378	0.6229
Storey	4	7303	0.2543	0.0014	0.5071
Washoe	270	354565	12.3459	12.1450	12.5467
White Pine	8	15322	0.5335	0.1625	0.9045
Don't Know/Refused	4	18157	0.6322	0.0000	1.3259
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

CQ23: What is your age?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<=24	61	211736	7.3726	5.1268	9.6184
Age 25-34	109	428360	14.9154	11.7839	18.0469
Age 35-44	108	415796	14.4779	11.4125	17.5433
Age 45-54	154	580608	20.2166	16.7241	23.7091
Age 55-64	170	539939	18.8005	15.5522	22.0489
Age 65+	217	695495	24.2170	20.6074	27.8266
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q27: Do you have more than one telephone number in your household?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	30	95831	13.1835	7.5406	18.8263
No	191	624269	85.8807	80.0200	91.7415
Don't know/Refused	1	6802	0.9358	0.0000	2.7804
Total	222	726902	100.000		

C01Q28: How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
1	16	41407	43.2084	19.4961	66.9207
2	9	34958	36.4793	12.0230	60.9356
3	2	3040	3.1728	0.0000	7.5339
4	1	7121	7.4306	0.0000	22.6465
5	1	2183	2.2784	0.0000	6.9450
Don't know/Refused	1	7121	7.4306	0.0000	22.6465
Total	30	95831	100.000		

C01Q29: Do you also have a landline telephone in your home that is used to make and receive calls?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	230	805587	37.5560	32.7159	42.3960
No	365	1331195	62.0594	57.2081	66.9107
Don't know/Refused	2	8250	0.3846	0.0000	1.0447
Total	597	2145032	100.000		

C01Q30: Do you also own a cellular telephone that is used to make and receive calls?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	194	645084	88.7443	83.6243	93.8642
No	28	81818	11.2557	6.1358	16.3757
Total	222	726902	100.000		

C01Q31: Is your annual household income from all sources:					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Less than $10,000	51	186062	6.4786	4.3589	8.5983
$10,000 through $14,999	50	145975	5.0828	3.3047	6.8609
$15,000 through $24,999	83	265312	9.2381	6.8265	11.6496
$25,000 through $49,999	168	639591	22.2704	18.6471	25.8937
$50,000 through $99,999	229	776295	27.0304	23.2517	30.8090
$100,000 through $149,999	94	363535	12.6582	9.7427	15.5737
$150,000 through $199,999	20	58307	2.0302	0.8826	3.1779
$200,000 or more	44	148786	5.1807	3.2831	7.0783
Don't Know/Refused	80	288073	10.0306	7.4490	12.6123
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q32P: Are you aware that Nevada has a "Move-Over law?"					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	755	2686776	93.5529	91.5614	95.5443
No	62	182508	6.3549	4.3669	8.3429
Don't Know/Refused	2	2650	0.0923	0.0000	0.2215
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q34: Are you aware that Nevada has a law banning the use of an electronic device, such as a hand-held cell phone, while driving?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	789	2752827	95.8527	94.0909	97.6145
No	29	112305	3.9104	2.2057	5.6151
Don't know/Refused	1	6802	0.2369	0.0000	0.7018
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q34b: Assume that over the next six months someone frequently uses an electronic device, such as a cell phone, while driving. How likely do you think that person would be to receive a ticket for using that electronic device while driving?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Very likely	196	694081	25.2134	21.4205	29.0062
Somewhat likely	288	972454	35.3257	31.1672	39.4841
Somewhat unlikely	186	648578	23.5604	19.8390	27.2818
Very unlikely	112	416413	15.1267	11.9499	18.3035
Don't know/Refused	7	21302	0.7738	0.0321	1.5155
Total	789	2752827	100.000		

C01Q35: While riding your motorcycle on a local road with a speed limit of 30 or 35 mph (miles per hour), how often do you ride faster than 5 mph (miles per hour) over?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Most of the Time	3	10109	6.0877	0.0000	15.0771
Half of the Time	11	38688	23.2975	7.4229	39.1722
Rarely	30	101547	61.1509	43.2264	79.0754
Never	7	15716	9.4639	0.2501	18.6776
Total	51	166060	100.000		

C01Q36: While riding your motorcycle on a local road with a speed limit of 65 or 70 mph (miles per hour), how often do you ride faster than 5 mph (miles per hour) over?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Most of the Time	8	29184	17.5743	3.1105	32.0380
Half of the Time	7	16190	9.7496	0.2283	19.2709
Rarely	24	81329	48.9755	30.4682	67.4828
Never	12	39357	23.7006	7.9138	39.4873
Total	51	166060	100.000		

C01Q37: Are you aware that the law says you must have a motorcycle endorsement on your license to legally operate a motorcycle in Nevada?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	50	159257	95.9037	87.6545	100.000
Don't know/Refused	1	6802	4.0963	0.0000	12.3455
Total	51	166060	100.000		

C01Q38: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	12	41210	24.8164	8.7516	40.8812
No	38	117729	70.8955	53.7944	87.9966
Don't know/Refused	1	7121	4.2881	0.0000	12.9058
Total	51	166060	100.000		

C01Q39_1: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: NEWSPAPER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	9	24785	60.1433	13.9973	100.000
Affirmative	3	16425	39.8567	0.0000	86.0027
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q39_2: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: RADIO					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	8	29184	70.8171	30.0307	100.000
Affirmative	4	12026	29.1829	0.0000	69.9693
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q39_3: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: TV					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	9	30386	73.7335	32.3076	100.000
Affirmative	3	10824	26.2665	0.0000	67.6924
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q39_4: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: BILLBOARDS/SIGNS					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	8	23980	58.1898	11.7091	100.000
Affirmative	4	17230	41.8102	0.0000	88.2909
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q39_5: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: BROCHURE					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	12	41210	100.000	100.000	100.000
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q39_6: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: POLICE ENFORCEMENT					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	12	41210	100.000	100.000	100.000
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q39_7: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: INTERNET					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	11	40081	97.2596	91.0004	100.000
Affirmative	1	1129	2.7404	0.0000	8.9996
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q39_8: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: OTHER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	9	31101	75.4690	34.6519	100.000
Affirmative	3	10109	24.5310	0.0000	65.3481
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q39_77: Where did you read, see, or hear about wearing a Helmet when riding a motorcycle?: DON'T KNOW/REFUSED					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	11	39690	96.3110	87.9838	100.000
Affirmative	1	1520	3.6890	0.0000	12.0162
Total	12	41210	100.000		

C01Q40: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about not using an electronic device, such as a cell phone, while driving?					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	630	2110673	73.4931	69.6333	77.3528
No	183	742482	25.8530	22.0207	29.6854
Don't know/Refused	6	18779	0.6539	0.0000	1.3463
Total	819	2871934	100.000		

C01Q41_1: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: NEWSPAPER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	538	1807611	85.6415	82.1939	89.0891
Affirmative	92	303061	14.3585	10.9109	17.8061
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

C01Q41_2: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: RADIO					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	448	1524425	72.2246	67.8211	76.6281
Affirmative	182	586248	27.7754	23.3719	32.1789
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

C01Q41_3: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: TV					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	245	744844	35.2894	30.6584	39.9205
Affirmative	385	1365828	64.7106	60.0795	69.3416
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

C01Q41_4: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: BILLBOARDS/SIGNS					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	409	1477702	70.0110	65.6554	74.3665
Affirmative	221	632970	29.9890	25.6335	34.3446
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

C01Q41_5: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: BROCHURE					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	625	2103190	99.6455	99.3253	99.9656
Affirmative	5	7483	0.3545	0.0344	0.6747
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

C01Q41_6: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: POLICE ENFORCEMENT					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	617	2072926	98.2116	96.9917	99.4316
Affirmative	13	37747	1.7884	0.5684	3.0083
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

C01Q41_7: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: INTERNET					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	556	1834750	86.9273	83.5210	90.3336
Affirmative	74	275922	13.0727	9.6664	16.4790
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

C01Q41_8: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: OTHER					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	588	1951623	92.4645	89.7832	95.1458
Affirmative	42	159050	7.5355	4.8542	10.2168
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

C01Q41_77: Where did you read, see, or hear about using a cell phone or electronic device while driving?: DON'T KNOW/REFUSED					
	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Negative	624	2079910	98.5425	97.2303	99.8548
Affirmative	6	30762	1.4575	0.1452	2.7697
Total	630	2110673	100.000		

Age by C01Q01: How often do you use safety belts during the daytime when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Age <=24	Always	55	195962	92.5504	85.2270	99.8738
	Nearly always	5	14305	6.7562	0.0000	13.9569
	Sometimes	1	1468	0.6934	0.0000	2.0620
	Seldom	0	.	.	.	.
	Never	0	.	.	.	.
	Total	61	211736	100.000		
Age 25-44	Always	193	737477	87.3626	81.8149	92.9103
	Nearly always	15	60083	7.1175	2.8987	11.3363
	Sometimes	6	30835	3.6527	0.4395	6.8659
	Seldom	1	1520	0.1801	0.0000	0.5339
	Never	2	14242	1.6871	0.0000	4.0083
	Total	217	844156	100.000		
Age 45-64	Always	304	1046347	93.4725	90.0004	96.9446
	Nearly always	12	56608	5.0569	1.8501	8.2637
	Sometimes	5	13474	1.2037	0.0000	2.5725
	Seldom	0	.	.	.	.
	Never	2	2988	0.2670	0.0000	0.6381
	Total	323	1119417	100.000		
Age 65+	Always	199	644390	92.6520	88.4143	96.8897
	Nearly always	10	22025	3.1668	0.7248	5.6089
	Sometimes	6	26482	3.8077	0.2987	7.3167
	Seldom	1	1129	0.1624	0.0000	0.4817
	Never	1	1468	0.2111	0.0000	0.6261
	Total	217	695495	100.000		
Total	Always	751	2624177			
	Nearly always	42	153021			
	Sometimes	18	72259			
	Seldom	2	2650			
	Never	5	18698			
	Total	818	2870805			

Age by C01Q02: How often do you use safety belts at night when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Age <=24	Always	58	202336	95.5606	89.1550	100.000
	Nearly always	3	9400	4.4394	0.0000	10.8450
	Sometimes	0	.	.	.	.
	Seldom	0	.	.	.	.
	Never	0	.	.	.	.
	Total	61	211736	100.000		
Age 25-44	Always	198	755784	89.5313	84.3921	94.6706
	Nearly always	13	57167	6.7721	2.5969	10.9472
	Sometimes	4	22564	2.6730	0.0000	5.4812
	Seldom	1	1520	0.1801	0.0000	0.5339
	Never	1	7121	0.8435	0.0000	2.4935
	Total	217	844156	100.000		
Age 45-64	Always	312	1064205	95.0678	91.8848	98.2508
	Nearly always	6	36117	3.2264	0.5478	5.9050
	Sometimes	3	16107	1.4388	0.0000	3.1956
	Seldom	0	.	.	.	.
	Never	2	2988	0.2670	0.0000	0.6381
	Total	323	1119417	100.000		
Age 65+	Always	202	644891	92.9271	88.4419	97.4124
	Nearly always	8	28593	4.1202	0.6265	7.6139
	Sometimes	4	17893	2.5784	0.0000	5.4831
	Seldom	0	.	.	.	.
	Never	2	2598	0.3743	0.0000	0.8999
	Total	216	693975	100.000		
Total	Always	770	2667217			
	Nearly always	30	131277			
	Sometimes	11	56564			
	Seldom	1	1520			
	Never	5	12707			
	Total	817	2869284			

Strata by C01Q01: How often do you use safety belts during the daytime when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?						
		Frequency	**Weighted Frequency**	**Row Percent**	**95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent**	
Northern	**Always**	251	328026	92.8106	89.5876	96.0336
	Nearly always	11	15550	4.3997	1.8367	6.9626
	Sometimes	4	5690	1.6099	0.0315	3.1883
	Seldom	2	2650	0.7497	0.0000	1.7981
	Never	1	1520	0.4301	0.0000	1.2729
	Total	269	353436	100.000		
Southern	**Always**	269	1872506	91.1434	87.8864	94.4003
	Nearly always	16	111385	5.4216	2.8320	8.0113
	Sometimes	8	56329	2.7418	0.8641	4.6195
	Seldom	0	.	.	.	.
	Never	2	14242	0.6932	0.0000	1.6525
	Total	295	2054463	100.000		
Rural	**Always**	230	422797	92.1782	88.9645	95.3919
	Nearly always	14	22700	4.9491	2.3666	7.5317
	Sometimes	6	10240	2.2324	0.4269	4.0380
	Seldom	0	.	.	.	.
	Never	2	2936	0.6402	0.0000	1.5273
	Total	252	458673	100.000		
Don't Know/Refused	**Always**	1	848.35058	20.0391	0.0000	64.5461
	Nearly always	1	3385	79.9609	35.4539	100.000
	Sometimes	0	.	.	.	.
	Seldom	0	.	.	.	.
	Never	0	.	.	.	.
	Total	2	4233	100.000		
Total	**Always**	751	2624177			
	Nearly always	42	153021			
	Sometimes	18	72259			
	Seldom	2	2650			
	Never	5	18698			
	Total	818	2870805			

Gender by C01Q04: Have you ever received a ticket for not wearing a seat belt?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Male	Yes	37	94516	6.5710	3.8408	9.3011
	No	365	1343872	93.4290	90.6989	96.1592
	Total	402	1438388	100.000		
Female	Yes	26	91364	6.4612	3.4571	9.4653
	No	385	1322673	93.5388	90.5347	96.5429
	Total	411	1414037	100.000		
Total	Yes	63	185879			
	No	750	2666545			
	Total	813	2852425			

Strata by C01Q04: Have you ever received a ticket for not wearing a seat belt?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Northern	Yes	23	30666	8.7139	5.2702	12.1576
	No	245	321250	91.2861	87.8424	94.7298
	Total	268	351915	100.000		
Southern	Yes	17	117869	5.7764	3.1043	8.4484
	No	276	1922670	94.2236	91.5516	96.8957
	Total	293	2040540	100.000		
Rural	Yes	23	37345	8.1943	4.9075	11.4812
	No	227	418392	91.8057	88.5188	95.0925
	Total	250	455737	100.000		
Don't Know/Refused	Yes	0	.	.	.	.
	No	2	4233	100.000	100.000	100.000
	Total	2	4233	100.000		
Total	Yes	63	185879			
	No	750	2666545			
	Total	813	2852425			

Age by C01Q04: Have you ever received a ticket for not wearing a seat belt?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Age <=24	Yes	3	9718	4.7422	0.0000	11.6284
	No	57	195215	95.2578	88.3716	100.000
	Total	60	204933	100.000		
Age 25-44	Yes	24	78109	9.3816	4.7772	13.9859
	No	189	754470	90.6184	86.0141	95.2228
	Total	213	832579	100.000		
Age 45-64	Yes	23	65645	5.8642	2.8102	8.9183
	No	300	1053772	94.1358	91.0817	97.1898
	Total	323	1119417	100.000		
Age 65+	Yes	13	32407	4.6595	1.4625	7.8566
	No	204	663088	95.3405	92.1434	98.5375
	Total	217	695495	100.000		
Total	Yes	63	185879			
	No	750	2666545			
	Total	813	2852425			

Race by C01Q04: Have you ever received a ticket for not wearing a seat belt?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
All Non-White Options	Yes	15	71069	7.9170	3.4787	12.3552
	No	183	826615	92.0830	87.6448	96.5213
	Total	198	897685	100.000		
White	Yes	48	114810	6.0372	3.8400	8.2344
	No	551	1786902	93.9628	91.7656	96.1600
	Total	599	1901712	100.000		
Don't Know/Refused	Yes	0	.	.	.	.
	No	16	53028	100.000	100.000	100.000
	Total	16	53028	100.000		
Total	Yes	63	185879			
	No	750	2666545			
	Total	813	2852425			

Strata by C01Q12: On a road with a speed limit of 65 or 70 mph (miles per hour), how often do you drive more than 5 mph (miles per hour) over?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Northern	Most of the time	41	52557	14.8230	10.5716	19.0744
	Half the time	60	77923	21.9772	16.9928	26.9616
	Rarely	106	141209	39.8260	33.8965	45.7556
	Never	63	82875	23.3738	18.2567	28.4909
	Total	270	354565	100.000		
Southern	Most of the time	60	418969	20.3931	15.7799	25.0063
	Half the time	62	434484	21.1483	16.4668	25.8298
	Rarely	119	825722	40.1916	34.5870	45.7963
	Never	54	375289	18.2670	13.8509	22.6831
	Total	295	2054463	100.000		
Rural	Most of the time	37	65052	14.2281	9.8768	18.5794
	Half the time	30	55489	12.1367	7.9860	16.2873
	Rarely	116	212509	46.4800	40.1766	52.7834
	Never	68	124155	27.1552	21.5324	32.7780
	Total	251	457205	100.000		
Don't Know/Refused	Most of the time	1	848.35058	20.0391	0.0000	64.5461
	Half the time	0	.	.	.	.
	Rarely	1	3385	79.9609	35.4539	100.000
	Never	0	.	.	.	.
	Total	2	4233	100.000		
Total	Most of the time	139	537426			
	Half the time	152	567897			
	Rarely	342	1182825			
	Never	185	582319			
	Total	818	2870466			

Age by C01Q13: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Age <=24	Very likely	21	64605	30.5123	16.2513	44.7733
	Somewhat likely	27	83616	39.4909	24.1625	54.8192
	Neither likely nor unlikely	3	10772	5.0877	0.0000	11.9587
	Somewhat unlikely	8	44810	21.1632	7.3237	35.0026
	Very unlikely	2	7932	3.7460	0.0000	10.0179
	Total	61	211736	100.000		
Age 25-44	Very likely	73	317264	38.2138	30.2251	46.2025
	Somewhat likely	94	368321	44.3636	36.2408	52.4864
	Neither likely nor unlikely	12	35824	4.3149	1.2289	7.4009
	Somewhat unlikely	32	102914	12.3958	7.1715	17.6200
	Very unlikely	4	5910	0.7119	0.0000	1.4407
	Total	215	830233	100.000		
Age 45-64	Very likely	88	300013	27.6362	21.4881	33.7843
	Somewhat likely	121	375763	34.6140	28.1516	41.0765
	Neither likely nor unlikely	30	128022	11.7929	7.1356	16.4502
	Somewhat unlikely	49	173184	15.9531	10.8343	21.0720
	Very unlikely	31	108598	10.0037	5.8236	14.1838
	Total	319	1085580	100.000		
Age 65+	Very likely	49	163234	23.9717	16.5875	31.3559
	Somewhat likely	90	288626	42.3861	33.8777	50.8945
	Neither likely nor unlikely	10	36452	5.3532	1.2939	9.4125
	Somewhat unlikely	35	111871	16.4288	10.0139	22.8436
	Very unlikely	27	80761	11.8602	6.4881	17.2323
	Total	211	680944	100.000		
Total	Very likely	231	845116			
	Somewhat likely	332	1116326			
	Neither likely nor unlikely	55	211070			
	Somewhat unlikely	124	432778			
	Very unlikely	64	203202			
	Total	806	2808492			

Gender by C01Q13: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Male	Very likely	83	309541	21.9319	16.7523	27.1114
	Somewhat likely	174	596916	42.2933	36.1824	48.4041
	Neither likely nor unlikely	32	120986	8.5722	5.0491	12.0954
	Somewhat unlikely	83	292947	20.7562	15.7325	25.7799
	Very unlikely	27	90983	6.4464	3.4408	9.4521
	Total	399	1411373	100.000		
Female	Very likely	148	535576	38.3343	32.4450	44.2235
	Somewhat likely	158	519410	37.1772	31.3760	42.9784
	Neither likely nor unlikely	23	90084	6.4478	3.3992	9.4964
	Somewhat unlikely	41	139831	10.0085	6.3462	13.6709
	Very unlikely	37	112219	8.0322	4.8778	11.1865
	Total	407	1397119	100.000		
Total	Very likely	231	845116			
	Somewhat likely	332	1116326			
	Neither likely nor unlikely	55	211070			
	Somewhat unlikely	124	432778			
	Very unlikely	64	203202			
	Total	806	2808492			

Race by C01Q13: What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
All Non-White Options	Very likely	76	351846	39.1309	31.1734	47.0883
	Somewhat likely	78	319108	35.4898	27.7679	43.2117
	Neither likely nor unlikely	7	31964	3.5549	0.5207	6.5891
	Somewhat unlikely	22	114923	12.7813	7.2053	18.3573
	Very unlikely	16	81312	9.0431	4.3170	13.7692
	Total	199	899153	100.000		
White	Very likely	150	469608	25.2736	20.8398	29.7073
	Somewhat likely	250	789863	42.5092	37.4154	47.6031
	Neither likely nor unlikely	48	179106	9.6392	6.4679	12.8106
	Somewhat unlikely	99	308084	16.5806	12.7351	20.4262
	Very unlikely	45	111436	5.9973	3.7598	8.2348
	Total	592	1858098	100.000		
Don’t Know/Refused	Very likely	5	23662	46.1772	14.4094	77.9451
	Somewhat likely	4	7355	14.3541	0.0000	29.4012
	Neither likely nor unlikely	0	.	.	.	.
	Somewhat unlikely	3	9770	19.0672	0.0000	44.3286
	Very unlikely	3	10454	20.4014	0.0000	45.4722
	Total	15	51242	100.000		
Total	Very likely	231	845116			
	Somewhat likely	332	1116326			
	Neither likely nor unlikely	55	211070			
	Somewhat unlikely	124	432778			
	Very unlikely	64	203202			
	Total	806	2808492			

Age by C01Q17: What do you think the chances are of someone getting arrested if they drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Age <=24	Very likely	41	148711	70.2343	56.1039	84.3647
	Somewhat likely	11	23056	10.8892	3.0525	18.7259
	Neither likely nor unlikely	3	9791	4.6241	0.0000	11.0936
	Somewhat unlikely	3	15443	7.2937	0.0000	16.1501
	Very unlikely	3	14734	6.9587	0.0000	15.5881
	Total	61	211736	100.000		
Age 25-44	Very likely	110	410763	49.4756	41.3128	57.6384
	Somewhat likely	73	326275	39.2992	31.2417	47.3568
	Neither likely nor unlikely	12	39759	4.7889	1.3671	8.2107
	Somewhat unlikely	15	45615	5.4942	2.0115	8.9769
	Very unlikely	5	7821	0.9421	0.0943	1.7899
	Total	215	830233	100.000		
Age 45-64	Very likely	146	464658	41.8179	35.1279	48.5078
	Somewhat likely	122	416996	37.5284	30.9115	44.1454
	Neither likely nor unlikely	14	37744	3.3968	1.0716	5.7220
	Somewhat unlikely	27	128748	11.5870	6.9082	16.2657
	Very unlikely	12	63001	5.6699	2.2044	9.1354
	Total	321	1111147	100.000		
Age 65+	Very likely	81	282156	40.9888	32.5307	49.4469
	Somewhat likely	86	253615	36.8426	28.6891	44.9961
	Neither likely nor unlikely	14	48088	6.9857	2.5148	11.4566
	Somewhat unlikely	26	72016	10.4617	5.4639	15.4595
	Very unlikely	9	32500	4.7212	1.1185	8.3240
	Total	216	688374	100.000		
Total	Very likely	378	1306288			
	Somewhat likely	292	1019943			
	Neither likely nor unlikely	43	135381			
	Somewhat unlikely	71	261822			
	Very unlikely	29	118056			
	Total	813	2841490			

Race by C01Q17: What do you think the chances are of someone getting arrested if they drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
All Non-White Options	Very likely	122	535944	59.7030	51.6822	67.7237
	Somewhat likely	48	224432	25.0012	17.9045	32.0980
	Neither likely nor unlikely	5	24084	2.6830	0.0173	5.3486
	Somewhat unlikely	14	59330	6.6092	2.6200	10.5984
	Very unlikely	9	53894	6.0037	1.9845	10.0229
	Total	198	897685	100.000		
White	Very likely	250	749832	39.6507	34.6954	44.6060
	Somewhat likely	240	783927	41.4536	36.4066	46.5006
	Neither likely nor unlikely	36	102708	5.4311	3.1532	7.7091
	Somewhat unlikely	55	199452	10.5469	7.2843	13.8095
	Very unlikely	18	55177	2.9177	1.2203	4.6151
	Total	599	1891096	100.000		
Don't Know/Refused	Very likely	6	20511	38.9134	8.8266	69.0002
	Somewhat likely	4	11583	21.9757	0.0000	46.6151
	Neither likely nor unlikely	2	8589	16.2949	0.0000	40.7067
	Somewhat unlikely	2	3040	5.7684	0.0000	14.0656
	Very unlikely	2	8986	17.0477	0.0000	41.0840
	Total	16	52710	100.000		
Total	Very likely	378	1306288			
	Somewhat likely	292	1019943			
	Neither likely nor unlikely	43	135381			
	Somewhat unlikely	71	261822			
	Very unlikely	29	118056			
	Total	813	2841490			

Age by C01Q20d: How often do you use a hand-held cell phone while driving, including talking, texting, e-mailing, browsing the web, or operating a GPS application on your phone?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Age <=24	Always	1	1520	0.7180	0.0000	2.1349
	Nearly always	4	17236	8.1403	0.0000	17.1406
	Sometimes	18	66844	31.5694	16.7280	46.4108
	Seldom	16	52292	24.6970	11.2181	38.1759
	Never	22	73844	34.8753	19.8184	49.9322
	Total	61	211736	100.000		
Age 25-44	Always	5	23375	2.7691	0.0000	5.5481
	Nearly always	1	1520	0.1801	0.0000	0.5339
	Sometimes	66	262227	31.0638	23.5317	38.5959
	Seldom	76	298796	35.3958	27.6352	43.1565
	Never	69	258238	30.5912	23.1509	38.0315
	Total	217	844156	100.000		
Age 45-64	Always	2	2650	0.2365	0.0000	0.5681
	Nearly always	4	10529	0.9397	0.0000	2.1872
	Sometimes	26	116930	10.4351	6.0096	14.8606
	Seldom	82	288315	25.7299	19.7568	31.7030
	Never	210	702123	62.6589	56.0169	69.3010
	Total	324	1120547	100.000		
Age 65+	Always	1	2183	0.3139	0.0000	0.9304
	Nearly always	0	.	.	.	.
	Sometimes	6	26268	3.7769	0.3108	7.2429
	Seldom	35	119652	17.2038	10.6972	23.7105
	Never	175	547392	78.7054	71.6272	85.7835
	Total	217	695495	100.000		
Total	Always	9	29728			
	Nearly always	9	29285			
	Sometimes	116	472269			
	Seldom	209	759056			
	Never	476	1581596			
	Total	819	2871934			

Age by C01Q20e: How often do you talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving, including talking, e-mailing, browsing the web, or operating a GPS application on your phone?						
		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Row Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Row Percent	
Age <=24	Always	1	7121	3.3630	0.0000	9.8361
	Nearly always	10	48468	22.8906	9.0188	36.7623
	Sometimes	18	49865	23.5508	10.7709	36.3307
	Seldom	5	23720	11.2026	0.7402	21.6650
	Never	27	82562	38.9930	23.6931	54.2930
	Total	61	211736	100.000		
Age 25-44	Always	36	133645	15.8317	9.9792	21.6843
	Nearly always	39	159832	18.9339	12.5416	25.3262
	Sometimes	68	267206	31.6536	24.0904	39.2168
	Seldom	35	131632	15.5933	9.7464	21.4402
	Never	39	151842	17.9875	11.7364	24.2385
	Total	217	844156	100.000		
Age 45-64	Always	48	183953	16.4164	11.2225	21.6103
	Nearly always	19	77987	6.9597	3.3089	10.6105
	Sometimes	67	263484	23.5139	17.6035	29.4244
	Seldom	52	164966	14.7219	10.0557	19.3882
	Never	138	430156	38.3881	31.8472	44.9289
	Total	324	1120547	100.000		
Age 65+	Always	8	28865	4.1503	0.6488	7.6519
	Nearly always	8	27545	3.9605	0.5422	7.3787
	Sometimes	23	63351	9.1088	4.5088	13.7089
	Seldom	27	89185	12.8233	7.0603	18.5862
	Never	151	486548	69.9571	62.1758	77.7383
	Total	217	695495	100.000		
Total	Always	93	353584			
	Nearly always	76	313831			
	Sometimes	176	643907			
	Seldom	119	409503			
	Never	355	1151109			
	Total	819	2871934			